The New-York Times.

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OVATION TO GEN. BUTLER.

Immense Meeting of the Citizens of New-York at the Academy of Music.

ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION OF GEN. BUTLER

His Speech upon the Character, Progress and Results of the War.

His Policy---He Believes in no Half-way Measures.

THE NEUTRALITY OF ENGLAND SHOWN UP

Negroes to be Armed, and the Lands of the Rebels Assigned to Union Volunteers.

An immense gathering of the citizens of New-York was held last evening at the Academy of Music, under the auspices of the Loyal League and the hundred gentlemen who, some time since, tendered to Gen. Butler the compliment of a public dinner, to extend to him in this form, as most agreeable to him, a welcome to the City, and to testify their appreciation and approbation of the distinguished services he has rendered the country during the present war. The Academy was crowded to its utmost capacity. The boxes, dress circle and balcony fairly blazed with the beauty and fashion of the City, while the deep aisles of the parquet and the more remote recesses of the amphitheatre were relieved from the sombre colors of male attire by the waving plumes, the ruddy ribbons, and the glittering jewels of New-York's fairest ladies. Mrs. Butler, Mrs. Banks and Mrs. Fremont were present, sitting in the private boxes, and upon the stage were Gen. Wool, Gen. C. M. Clay, and a large number of our well-known citizens.

Previous to the opening of the meeting, Maj.-Gen. Wool, and several officers of his staff, entered upon the stage. His appearance was greeted with tremendous cheers. Gen. Warren came forward and said:

"I am happy to see that this immense audience recognizes one of our noblest heroes, Maj.-Gen. Wool. [Cheers.]

The applause having subsided, Gen. Wool advanced to the footlights and said:

SPEECH OF GEN. WOOL.

"I thank you, ladies and gentlemen, for the honor of this recognition. I am not prepared to make a speech on this occasion. You will have those who can speak to you better than I can do. But permit me to say what you already know—I am for putting down this rebellion, *nolens volens*, and will never concede to any compromise until that is accomplished. [Tremendous cheers.]

The orchestra having concluded a beautiful introductory overture, the Union Glee Club came forward and sang, in an excellent manner, "The Sword of Bunker Hill." A loud and long *encore* being given by the audience, the Club sang

"Columbia, we love thee,
Land of the free."

The orchestra soon struck up the enlivening strains of "Hail to the Chief," which gave sure indication that

MAJ.-GEN. BUTLER

was approaching. Soon, the General made his appearance, and was received with long and loud continued cheers, the ladies waving their handkerchiefs, while the men strained their throats to give the gallant hero the reception which was so justly due him. The *coup d'œil* presented on the General's appearance was superb. Parquet, dress circle and galleries united in most uproarious cheers, and men seemed almost beside themselves with demonstrative zeal. Handkerchiefs and hats were waved, and the uproar continued for several minutes. Silence being restored, Senator Morgan introduced Maj.-Gen. Butler to His Honor Mayor Opdyke, as follows:

SPEECH OF SENATOR MORGAN.

Mr. Mayor: It affords me the greatest pleasure to introduced to you the most efficient officer in the United States service, Maj.-Gen. Benjamin F. Butler. [Loud and continued cheers.]

Gen. Butler advanced toward the Mayor, who read to him an address of welcome, in which he alluded with complimentary expression, and with words of hearty approval, to his course since he first took the field, through every change, until his landing upon the shores of our City. At the conclusion of the Mayor's address, for which we regret we have no space, and *after the band had given the "Star Spangled Banner," Gen. Butler, who was again greeted* with tremendous and long-continued ovationary shouts and huzzas, acknowledged the courteous reception and spoke as follows:

SPEECH OF GEN. BUTLER.

Mr. Mayor: With the profoundest gratitude, Sir for the too flattering commendation of my administration of the various trusts committed to me by the Government, which, in behalf of your association, you have been pleased to tender me, receive my most heartfelt thanks. [Applause.] To the citizens of New-York here assembled in kind appreciation of my services, supposed to have been rendered to the country, I tender my deepest acknowledgments. [Applause.]" I accept it all—all, not for myself, but for my brave comrades, the Army of the Gulf. [Applause.] I receive it as an earnest of your devotion to the country which you love, your allegiance to the Constitution under which you live, and under which you hope to die. [Applause.] At this time and this hour, perhaps, before I go into detail, it may be well, at a little length, Sir, with your permission, in order that the acts of the Army of the Gulf may be understood, that some slight detail should be given of the deeds upon which we administered our duties. [Applause.] The first question, then, to be ascertained is, What is this contest in which the country is engaged? At the risk of being a little tedious [applause;] at the risk even of calling your attention to what might seem otherwise elementary, I propose to run down, and condense the history of the contest, and see what it is the whole country is about at this time, and at this hour. That we are in the midst of civil commotion, all know, but what is that commotion? Is it a riot? Is it an insurrection? Is it a rebellion? or, is it a revolution? And, pray, Sir—although it may seem a little elementary—what is a riot? A riot, if I understand it, is simply an outburst of the passions for a moment, with a breach of the law, to be put down and subdued by the civil authorities. If it goes further, to be dealt with by the military authorities. But, you say, Sir, why I vest us to a definition of "riot" on this occasion? [Laughter.] Why, of all things on earth, should you undertake to instruct a New-York audience what a riot is? [Renewed laughter.] To that I answer, because the Administration of Mr. Buchanan dealt with this great change of affairs in the country as if it was a riot. [Applause.] Because the Government officers gave the opinion that in Charleston it was but a riot, and, as there was no civil authority there to call out the military, Fort Sumter must be given over to the traitors—and, that was the beginning of this trouble. Let us see how it grew up. I deal not now with causes, but with effects—with facts. Directly the guns of the rebels turned upon Sumter, and the various States of the South, in convention assembled, inaugurated a series of movements which took out of the Union different States; and, as each was taken out, or assumed to be taken out of the Union, the plot was not found in them, but they became insurrectionary, and the Administration dealt, as you will remember, on the 15th of April, 1861, with this as an insurrection, and called out the military and the militia of the United States for the purpose of subduing an insurrection. I was called at that time into the service to aid myself in putting down the insurrection. I found a riot at Baltimore. They burned bridges. They had hardly risen to the dignity of an insurrection, because the State had not moved, as an organized community; but a few men were rioting at Baltimore, and marching there at the head of United States troops, as you have done me the honor to remember, the question came up, "What have I before me?" And there, you will remember, we were to put down all kinds of insurrection, as long as the State of Maryland remained loyal to the United States, and it has not grown into an insurrection, which I understood to be an infraction of the law. Transferred thence to Fortress Monroe, I found the State of Virginia, through this organization, had taken itself out of the Union, and erected for itself, or endeavored to erect for itself, a separate Government; and I dealt with that State as being in rebellion—[applause]—that is, the property of rebels, of whatever name or nature, was to be dealt with as rebels' property, subject to the laws of war. [Applause.] I have been thus careful, Sir, in stating the various steps, because I came here—although, through your kindness, dealing with high eulogy. I came here to answer for my acts done before the country, and before the world, and to answer to every charge of inconsistency or wrong in intention. Wrong in judgment I may have been, but wrong in intention or inconsistency, never. [Applause.] and upon the same theory which I felt myself obliged, *as loyal to the Constitution*, and to the laws, to put down an insurrection with the strong hand loyal, whether that insurrection was white or black, by the same allegiance to the Constitution and the laws, I felt bound to confiscate slave property in the rebellious State of Virginia. [Applause.] Pardon me, Sir, but right here I say that I am a little sensitive upon this subject. I am an old-fashioned Andrew Jackson Democrat of twenty years' standing. [Applause, and three cheers for the second hero of New-Orleans.] And so far as I know, I have never swerved—so help me God—from one of his teachings. [Applause.] Up to the time when the rebellion took place, I went so far, Sir, as to be inattentive in maintaining the Constitutional rights of the States, however bitter, however distasteful to me were the obligations that my fathers assumed for me in the compromises of the Constitution. [Applause.] But, among them all, it was not for me to pick out or reject—I took them all. Fellow Democrats, I took every one, because they were all constitutional obligations; and taking each and all, I accepted by the South, and by Southern rights under the Constitution, until I advanced so far as to look into the very pit of disunion, [laughter and applause,] and seeing what was the prospect I quietly withdrew, [applause,] and we went from that hour far apart. How far apart you shall judge, when I tell you that on the 26th of December, 1860, I shook hands in terms of personal friendship with Jefferson Davis, and on the 30th of December, 1860, I had the pleasure of reading his proclamation that I was to be hung at sight. [Laughter.] And now, my friends, if you will allow me to pass on a few moments in this line of thought, as we come up to the point of time when these men laid down their constitutional obligations. What were my rights and theirs, at that hour they repudiated the Constitution of the United States by a solemn vote, under the forms of law—in solemn convention. They took arms in their hands, and undertook by force of arms to rend the Constitution, and what seemed to be a forcible separation of the heritage which my fathers had given me as a rich legacy to my children, and, when they did that, I call every man's attention to the fact that they abrogated, abnegated and forfeited all the constitutional rights, and released me from every constitutional obligation. [applause.] And, when I then was called upon to my what shall be my action in regard to slavery? why, I was left to the natural instincts of my heart, as prompted by a Christian education in New-England, and I dealt with it accordingly, as if I was no longer bound by constitutional obligations. [Applause.] The same sense of duty to my constitutional obligations and to the rights of the States—so long as they remained under the Constitution, that required me to support the system of Slavery—that same sense of duty, I say, after they had gone out from under the Constitution, causes me to follow the dictates of my own conscience. So, you see, my friends, however misguided I may have been—and I speak to you, my Democratic friends—I claim that we went along, step by step, together up to that point, and that we should still go along step by step. We accept that the right to hold slaves was made part of the compromises of the Constitution by our fathers, and, like every other State right, was to be respected because of our allegiance to the Constitution, and our respect to State rights. But, when that sacred obligation which bound us was taken away, and we, as well as the negro, were disenthralled, why should we not follow the dictates of God's law, and of humanity. [Applause, long prolonged.] By the exigencies of the public service, Sir, I was removed once more into another sphere of action at New-Orleans. I found the first problem to come up in another form, and that led me to examine and see how far had progressed this civil commotion carried on by force of arms. I found that our complex system and States, with an independent government and the United States governing all, that there can be treason to the State and not to the United States; there can be revolution in a State, and yet none as regards the United States Government, and I found that there might be loyalty to the State and disloyalty to the Union, and loyalty to the Union and disloyalty to the organized Government of the State. I found it to be necessary, Sir, for your minds just to follow the course of mine upon the subject, that this shall be understood, and therefore I repeat, and, as an illustration, take the troubles in Rhode Island, when there was an attempt, by force of arms, to rebel against her State Government, and change the form of the State Government, and all that was peculiar to that movement of Gov. Dorr in that behalf. There was nothing in that disloyal to the United States, but great disloyalty to the State of Rhode Island. I therefore say that, going to Louisiana, I found a State Government that had entirely changed its form; it had entirely revolutionized itself so far as the State was concerned; it had enacted Courts, imposed taxes and made every possible kind of government organization. *I found that the state was completely revolutionized; and I found further* that so far as the Constitution of the State was concerned it was no longer, in and of itself, one of the United States of America. It had, so far as it could do, changed its State Government, and, by a solemn act, had forever seceded from the United States of America, and attempted to join the Confederate States of America. Taking that portion of the territory of the United States which had thus got itself into the condition I have mentioned, what did I find? I found a revolutionized State. There had been revolution; an infraction of the law; an abnegation of the law; a setting aside of the law; a making of a new State Government for the community, which had all been done; and was being supported by arms. Now, upon what theory shall I deal with this people occupying a portion of the territory of the United States? I respectfully submit that I may deal with them as alien enemies—[applause]—that they were past the condition of wayward sisters—[applause]—unless, indeed, they carried as Cain did toward his brother Abel. They had passed from our Government, and had seized upon our territory, and, what makes the case still worse, they had seized upon territory which we, of the United States Government, had bought and paid for, and therefore I deal with them as alien enemies. And what rights have alien enemies captured in war? They have the right that such as are non-combatant shall be free from personal violence, and they have no other right. Therefore it was my duty to see to it—and I believe the record will show that I did see to it—[Applause.] I did see to it that order was preserved, and that every man who behaved well and did not aid the Confederate States, should not be molested in his person. I held everything else that they had was at the mercy of the conqueror. [Applause.] But to give you an idea, permit me to state the mode in which their rights were defined by one gentleman of my Staff. He very aptly paraphrased the Dred Scott decision, and said that they had no rights that a negro was bound to respect. [Applause and laughter.] And in dealing with them I feel bound to protect all men in their personal safety. I hear a friend behind me say, "But how did that affect loyal men?" The difficulty with that proposition is this: in governmental action in carrying on war, you cannot deal with individuals, but with organized communities, whether organized rightly or wrongly. [Applause.] And as I could do as far as my judgment taught me for a loyal citizen that is to see to it that no exaction should be put upon him and no property should be taken away from him that was not absolutely necessary for the success of military operations. [Applause.] I know nothing else that I could do, though a loyal citizen may be unfortunate, like poor dog Tray, caught in bad company—[laughter]—and all their persons and their property are to be protected as far as possible, but let me repeat—for it is quite necessary to bear it in mind—let me repeat that in making war, or in making peace, or in carrying on governmental operations, so far as I am instructed, you can deal only with other men's immunities, and man must fall or rise with the communities with which they are situated. You in New-York must follow the Government as expressed by the will of the majority of your State until you can revolutionize against that Government. And these loyal men of the North must, until the contest comes to process of settlement, also follow the case of the organized majorities of the communities in which their lot has been cast. No man, no set of men, can use any solution of this or any other government problem but upon this basis. Now, to pass from the particulars to the general, and leaving the detail in Louisiana, which I have here drawn rather as an illustration of my meaning than otherwise, I come to the proposition, What is the contest with all the United States that are now bonded together in what are called the Confederate States? In what form does it come? It started in insurrection. It grew to be a rebellion, and it has become what—a revolution. It carries with it all the rights of a revolution. Our Government has dealt with it upon that ground. When it blockaded its ports it dealt with it as a revolution. When they sent out cartels of an exchange of prisoners, we dealt with this people no longer as in the condition of traitors, but as an organized revolution that had set up a Government for itself upon the territory of the United States. Could any man say to me, Sir, "Why, then, you acknowledge the right of revolution in these men." I beg your pardon, Sir, I only acknowledge the fact of revolution—what has happened; and I look things plainly in the face. I do not dodge because they are unpleasant to my sight. Again I say, I find this revolution and those men there are no longer erring brethren. They are alien enemies. They have waged war upon us, and compelled us to make ourselves foreigners, and to speak to them in the family of nations. It is not grown to a successful revolution until acknowledged. [Applause.] Pardon me, I was speaking theoretically as a matter of law. A revolution can never be successful until acknowledged by the parent State. And now I am willing to unite with you in saying that it is revolution which we never will acknowledge. [Applause.] Why, Sir, have I been so careful in bringing you down to this distinction. Because, in my judgment, certain logical sequences follow from it, as certain as a corrollary of a proposition in Euclid. If these men are alien enemies, how does it affect our duties? Why, very materially. For my own part, as I insist upon a foreign country to all intents and purposes—how can any man stand up here and say he is on the side of that foreign country. [Applause.] None, but its enemy. [Applause.] This is the way to get this matter right. A man must be either for his country or against his country. [Applause.] He cannot be throwing impediments all the time in the way of the progress of his country under the pretense that he is helping some other portion of his country. [Applause.] If a man thinks that he must do something to bring back his erring brother, let him take his musket and go and fight him the same way. [Applause.] If he still is of a different opinion, and thinks that is not the best way to bring him back, and that he can do it by persuasive talk, let him come down with me to Louisiana, and I will set him over into Mississippi, and if the rebels don't feel for his heartstrings, and not in love, I will bring him back. But let him not stay here. [Applause. A Voice—"Send Wood down first."] Let us say to him, choose ye this day whom ye will serve. [Applause.] If the Lord Lily-foot be God, serve him. If Baal be God, serve him. No man can serve two masters—God and Mammon. [Applause. Voice—"That's so."] Again, there are other logical sequences to follow from this view which I have taken of this subject, and that is with regard to past political action. If they are alien enemies I am bound to them by no ties of party fealty. They have passed out of that, and I think I may go back a moment and examine if all this party allegiance and party fealty, as regards them, and as between us, was not as simple as it was to my country, and to its service, and leave them to look to the country they are attempting to erect, and to its service, and then try the conclusion between us. By this I give up no territory of the United States. Every foot that was ever circumscribed on the map, all the lines around the United States belong to us, and none the less because bad men have attempted to organize a vexed Government upon various portions of it, and this is it to be the ground under which our Government as soon as the power of the United States can be exerted for that purpose. And another proposition in that logical sequence is that we have no occasion to carry on the fight for the Constitution as it was—I beg your pardon, the Constitution as it is. Who is interfering with the Constitution as it is? Who makes any attack upon the Constitution. We are fighting with those who have gone out and repudiated the Constitution, abnegating it for themselves. [" That's it," and cheers.] And now, my friends, I do not know but I shall use some heresy, but as a Democrat, as an Andrew Jackson Democrat, I am not for the Union as it was. [" Good," and loud cheers.] I have the honor to say, as a Democrat, and an Andrew Jackson Democrat, I am not for the Union to be set again as it was. Understand me, I was for the Union as it was, because I saw, or thought I saw, the troubles in the future which have burst upon us; but having undergone those troubles, having spent all this blood and this treasure, I do not mean to go back again and be back to Jowls, as I was before with South Carolina, if I can help it. [Applause.] Mark me now; let no man misunderstand me; and I repeat lest I may be misunderstood, (for there is none so difficult to understand as those that don't want to.) Mark me again, I say, I do not mean to give up a single inch of the soil of South Carolina. [Loud cries of "Never, never," and great applause.] If I had been living at that time, and had the position, the will, and the ability, I would have dealt with South Carolina as Jackson did, and I hope for the Union as it became. But that has gone out, and I will take care that when she comes in again she will come in *better behaved*; [loud laughter, "Good," "That's the talk," and cheers;] that she shall no longer be the firebrand of the Union—aye, that she shall enjoy what her people never yet enjoyed, the blessings of a republican form of government. [Renewed applause.] And, therefore, in that view I am not for the reconstruction of the Union as it was. I have spent treasure and blood enough upon it, in conjunction with my fellow-citizens, to make it a little better, and I think we can have the Union as it was a good enough if it had been let alone. The old house was good enough for me, but the South pulled down the old part, and I propose, when we build it up, to build it up with all the modern improvements. [Uproarious laughter and great cheering.] Another one of the logical sequences, it seems to me, that follow inexorably and is not to be shunned, from the proposition that we are dealing with alien enemies, what is our duty with regard to the confiscation of their property? And that would seem to me to be very easy of settlement under the Constitution, and without any discussion. I say *first*, my proposition is right. Hasn't it been held, from the beginning of the world down to this day, from the time the Israelites took possession of the land of Canaan, which they got from alien enemies—hasn't it been held that the whole of the property of those alien enemies belongs to the conqueror, [applause,] and that it has been *at his mercy and his clemency what should be done with it?* And *for one, I would take it* and give to the loyal man, who was loyal from the heart, at the South, enough to make him as well as he was before, and I would take the balance of it and distribute it among the volunteer soldiers who have gone forth in the service of their country; [applause;] and so far as I know them, if we should settle South Carolina with them, in the course of a few years it should be quite willing to receive her back into the Union. [Laughter and applause.] That leads me to deal again with another proposition—what shall be done with the slaves? And here, again, the laws of war, dealing with this species of property, have long since settled themselves with clearness and exactness—that it is at the hand of the superior, of the conqueror, of the Government who has maintained or extended its jurisdiction over the territory, to deal with slaves as it sees fit—to free them or not as that Government chooses. It is for the conquered to make terms or for them to send their friends into the conquering country to make terms about it. [" Good," and cheers.] I have again another corollary which follows, as I say, logically from this view of the case. Perhaps if the mind of any of this audience has gone with me to this point, upon the proposition that we are fighting with alien enemies, we may by the usages of war confiscate property, and that which seems to trouble some of my old Democratic friends, and that is the question of arming the negro slaves. If these men are alien enemies, is there any objection that you know of, and if so state it, to our arming one portion of that foreign country against the other, while they are fighting us? [Loud response of "No, no," and cheers.] Suppose we were at war with England, who here would get up in New-York and say we must not arm the Irish, lest they should hurt *our* Englishmen? [Laughter and applause.] I want, at this point, not very far gone, all those Englishmen were our grandfathers' brethren. Either they or we erred; but we are now separate nations, arising out of the contest. So again I say, if you will look carefully you will see that there can be no objection for another reason. There is no law, either of war or of international law, or law of governmental action, that I know of, which prevents a country arming any portion of its citizens or its subjects for the defence of that portion or of any other; and they have (if they do not take part with those rebels) simply our citizens, residing upon our territory, which at the present hour is usurped by our enemies. [Applause.] At this moment, and in the waning hour, I do not propose to discuss, more than to hint at these various subjects. [Loud cries of "Go on, go on."] But there is one question that I have been so often asked, that I want to make an answer to, once for all, and when I have answered it to everybody, nobody will ask me again, and that is this, (and most frequently am I asked that question by my old Democratic friends,) "Why, Gen. Butler, what is your experience?" Will the negro fight?" To that I have to answer, that upon that subject I have no personal experience. I left the Department of the Gulf before they were fairly brought into action; but they did fight under Jackson at Chalmette. More than that, I will bring in some other man to answer that question. Let Napoleon Bonaparte, who has since been found to do what the veterans of the Crimea cannot do—to whip the Russians. I will answer it in another form. Let the veterans of Napoleon the First, under his brother-in-law, LeClerc, who were whipped out of St. Domingo by them, tell whether they will fight or not. [Applause.] I will ask you to remember it in another form still. What has been the demoralizing effect upon them as a race by their contact with the white man, I know not, (laughter,) but I cannot forget that they and their fathers would not have been slaves except that they were captives of war in their own countries, in fand to hand fights among the several chiefs, and were sold into slavery because they were captives in war. (Cheers.) They would fight at some time, and I would be glad to know any more about it, I am only feeling you to try them. [" Good," and renewed applause.] Feeling along, if you please, to another of what seems to me to be the logical deductions of our carrying on this war as against alien enemies—for I pray you to remember that I am only carrying out this every department the same idea upon which the Government acted when it instituted the blockade—what are the rights and duties of foreign nations? We have heretofore seemed to consider, that if we acknowledged that there was a revolution, and there were alien enemies in this fight, that therefore we should give to foreign nations greater right to interfere in our affairs than they would have if they were to take sides with us, and help us as rebels only in the recognized part of our own country. The first answer to that is this: that so far as the rebels are concerned, they are estopped to deny that they are exactly what they claim themselves to be, alien enemies; and, so far as foreign nations are concerned, while they are alien to us, yet they are upon our territory, and until we acknowledge them, there is no better settled law, axiom of the law, rule of the law of nations, than that the recognition of them is an act of war. They have no sovereignty to recognize them, because we say, "We will deal with you as belligerent alone one moment, then they would have to deal with them if we dealt with them simply as rebels; and no country is more keenly and sensitively alive to that than England, because she held the recognition by France of our independence to be an act of war, and declared war accordingly. [Applause.] Therefore, I do not see why would lose any rights. We do not allow that this is a rightful rebellion—we do not recognize it as such—we do not act toward it except in the best way we can to put it down and to revolutionize the country.

But what is the duty, then, of neutrals, if these are alien enemies? We find them a people with whom we are in actual relation, has any treaty of amity or alliance? they are strangers to every neutral nation, and, for example, let us take the English. The English nation have no treaty with the rebels—have no relations with the rebels—open relations with the rebels, [laughter,] none that are recognized by the laws of nations. They have a treaty of amity and friendship with us, and now what is their duty in the contest between us and our enemies, to whom they are strangers? They claim it to be neutrality, and neutrality as they would have between two friendly nations with whom they have open and treaties of amity. Let me illustrate: I have two friends that have got into a quarrel—into a fight, if you please; I am an equally good terms with both, and I do not choose to take a part with either, and treat them as belligerents, and I hold myself neutral; and that is the position of a nation, where two equally friendly nat-ons are fighting. But I have a friend again who is fighting with a stranger, with whom I have nothing to do, of whom I know nothing that is to my credit, and, so far as I have seen, nothing except that he would fight—whether it be my duty or my friends, in that case? To stand perfectly neutral? It is not either the part of a friend, as between men, and it is not the part of a friendly nation, as between nations. And yet, from some strange misconception, our English friends profess to do no more than to stand perfectly neutral, while they have treaties of amity with us and no treaty which they acknowledge with the South. [Applause.] And therefore, I say it is a very delicate question for the part of foreign nations toward us when we are in contest with a nation with which they have no treaty of amity. To illustrate how this fact bears upon this question; the English. "Oh! we are going to be neutral; we will not sell you any arms, because we should have to sell the same to the Confederates." To that I answer: You have got treaties of amity and commerce with us by which you agree to trade with us. You have got no treaty of amity or commerce with them by which you agree to trade with them. Why not, then, trade with us? Why not give us that right of preference, except for reasons that I will state hereafter? I have been thus particular upon this, because in stating these views to gentlemen in whose judgment I have great confidence, they have said to me, "I agree with your views, Mr. Butler, but I am afraid you will involve us with other nations in the view that you take of that matter." But I insist, and I can only state the proposition—your own minds will carry it out familiarly—I insist that there is a higher and closer duty to unresting this as a strange nations not yet admitted into the family of nations, to interlope, tripping crowd himself into place among the family of nations, that there is a higher duty to our old friendship from our old relations toward Great Britain, than there is to this pushing, attempting-to-get-into-place member, coming member, of the family of nations. There is still another logical consequence which, in my judgment, follows from this view of the case. The great question put to me, my friends, and the great question which is now agitating the country, is, How are we to get these men back? how are we to reconstruct the nation? I think it is much better answered upon this hypothesis than any other; There are but two ways in which this contest can be ended; one is by nerveolutionizing a portion of this territory and have them come to ask to be admitted into the Union; another is, to bring it all back, so that if they do not come back in the first way, they shall come back bound to our triumphal car of victory. Now, when any portion of the South becomes loyal to the North and to the Union, or, to express it with more care, when any portion of the fabulitions that I see in the South become again a part of the nation, and will throw off the Government of Jefferson Davis, erect themselves into a State, and come and ask us to take them back with such a State Constitution as they ought to be admitted back again under, there is no difficulty in its being done. There is no wishery about this. This precise thing has been done in the case of Western Virginia. She went out—stayed out for a while. By the aid of our armies, and by the efforts of her citizens, she revolutionized—that three of the Government of the rest of the State of Virginia, who threw off the Confederate yoke, she erected herself into a State with a Constitution such as I believe is quite satisfactory to all of us, especially the amendment. [Applause.] *She has asked to come back, and has been received back, and is the first entering wedge of that series of* States which will come back that way. But suppose they will not come back? We are bound to subjugate them. What, then, do they become? Territories of the United States—[great applause]—acquired by force of arms—[renewed applause]—precisely as we acquired California, precisely as we acquired Nevada, precisely as we acquired—not exactly, though—as we acquired Texas; [laughter;] and then is there any difficulty in dealing with them so? Can there when our men went there and settled in sufficient numbers so as to give that State the benefits of the blessings of a republican form of Government? Was there any difficulty in obtaining her, beyond our transactions with Mexico? None whatever. Was there any difficulty in taking to us the new State of Nevada when she was ready to come and rise to come? None. Was there any difficulty in taking any portion of the Louisiana purchase, when we sought for her? Will any man say there was? And when her people got ready to come back to the United States, of our taking her back again, more than, perhaps, to carry out the parallel a little further and pay a large sum of money besides, as we did in the case of California after we conquered it from Mexico? Or is there any uncertainty of reconstructing the Union? These States having gone out without cause, without right, without grievance, and having formed themselves into new States, and taken upon themselves new alliances, I see no difficulty in coming back, or for having them come back without recognition. I feel, perhaps, if the ladies will pardon the illustration, like a husband whose wife has run away with another man, and has divorced herself from him, and cannot take her to his arms until they have come before the priest and been remarried. [Laughter.] And I have the same feeling in the case of this people that have gone out; but when they will repent, and when they will come back, am ready to receive them; and I am not ready until then. And now, I have gone by far too discursively over many of these points which I desired to have your attention, and let us return, not to what might have been done or might not have been done, in the Department of the Gulf, to which you have so flatteringly alluded, and to which I will answer in a single word. While I can very much gratified at the kind expression of your regard, whether that expression is justified can be told in a single word. When I left the Department of the Gulf, I sat down and deliberately put in the form of an address, to the people of that Department, the exact acts I had done while in their Department; and I said to them, "I have done these things," and I have now waited more than three months, and I have yet to hear a denial from that Department that these things were done. [Applause.] And in that, Sir, I can point alone as a justification of your too flattering eulogy, and to that I point forever as an answer to every slander and every calumny. The ladies of New-Orleans knew whether they were safe; has any one of them ever said she was not? The men of New-Orleans knew whether life and property were safe; has any man ever said they were not? The poor of New-Orleans knew whether the money which was taken from the rich rebels, was applied to the alleviation of their wants; has any man denied that it was? To that record I point, and it will be the only answer that I shall ever make; and I only do it now because I desire that you shall have neither doubt nor feeling upon this subject. It is the only answer I can ever make against a thousand calumnies that have been poured upon me and mine. To that record I refer for my answer, and it is the only one to which I shall ever refer to as an answer to and against the thousand of calumnies which have been uttered against myself and the officers who worked with me for the good of our country. [Applause.] And now I will say another word on another subject, in relation to the progress of the war; and I think if you look at what has been done for a moment, you will see that the war is progressing, and that too, successfully to its conclusion. Look back from 1861 to 1863, and tell me whether there has not been any progress. [Applause.] Look at our changed position in North Carolina—look at Port Royal, and tell me whether we have not progressed. Now then, they hold none of Missouri, none of Kentucky, none of Tennessee for any valuable purpose of supplies; because the western part is in our hands, and the eastern part has been so run over by contending armies that all the supplies are gone. They hold no portion of Virginia valuable for supplies—that is eaten out by their armies. They hold one-third of Virginia, one-half of North Carolina; we hold, both ours, in South Carolina, and I think we shall, before the 11th of this month, hold a little more. [Applause.] We hold two-thirds of Louisiana in wealth and population; we hold all of Arkansas and all Texas so far as supplies can go to the rebels, so long as Matamoras is between Fort Hudson and Vicksburgh, [applause,] and I believe the colored troops hold Florida at last accounts. [Applause, and cries of "Good."] Now, then, let us see to what the rebellion is reduced—to the remainder of Virginia, part of North Carolina, the larger part of South Carolina, all Georgia—Texas, as I said before being, cut off. Now why I draw strong hopes from this is, that their supplies all come either from Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri, Arkansas or Texas. And these are completely now beyond their reach, and to that I look largely to the suppression of this rebellion and the overthrow of this revolution. [Applause.] They have got to the end of their conscription—we have not begun ours. [Applause, and a voice, "That's the difference."] They have come to the end of their national credit—we have not put ours in any market in the world. [Applause.] And why should any man be despeeding? why should any man say that this great work has gone too slow? why should men feel impatient? Why, the war of the Revolution was seven years. Why should we be so anxious that success should march faster than they are prepared to march—faster than the tread of nations had ever been in the Providence of God? Nations in war have ever moved slowly. We are too impatient—we never learn anything, and it would seem to me from reading history—I speak of myself as well as you—I have shared with that impatience myself. I have shared with the various matters of disappointment. I was saying but the other day, to a friend of mine, it seemed strange to me that our navy cannot catch that steamer Alabama; there must be something wrong in the Navy Department, I am afraid," and I got quite impatient. I had hardly got over the wound inflicted by the capture of the *Jacob Bell*, when came the *Golden Eagle* and the *Lady Jane*, and as one was from Boston, it touched me keenly. [Applause.] He replied: "Don't be impatient; remember that Paul Jones, with a sailing ship on the coast of England, put the whole British navy at defiance for many months, and wandered up and down that coast, and worked his will upon it. [applause,] and England had no naval Power to contend with, and had not 2,500 miles to blockade. I remember that in the French war, Lord Cochrane, with one vessel, held the whole French coast against the French navy, and that was by no means a steamship. And so it has been done by other nations. Let us have a little patience, and possess our souls with a little patriotism, and less politics, and we shall have no difficulty. [Applause, and "Good."] But there is one thing of which I am bound to say in all frankness to you, that I do not like the appearance of, and that is because we cannot exactly reach it. I refer to the war made upon our commerce, which is not the fault of the navy, nor or of any department of the Government, but is the fault of our allies. [Applause.] Pardon me a moment; for I am speaking now in the commercial City of New-York, where I think it is a matter of interest to you, and of a matter to which I have given some reflection—pardon me a moment, until we examine and see what England has done. She agreed to be neutral—I tried to demonstrate to you that she ought to have been a little more so—but has she been? [" No, no, no."] Let us see the evidence of that. In the first place, there has been nothing of the Union cause that her orators and her statesmen have not maligned—there has been nothing of sympathy or encouragement which she has not afforded our enemies—there has been nothing which she could do under the cover of neutrality which she has not done. ["That is true."] Nassau has been the great naval depot for pirate rebel boats to refit in—Kingston has been the coal depot, and Barbadoes has been the dancing hall to *fete* pirate chieftains in. [Applause.] What cause, my friends—what cause, my countrymen, has England so to deal with us? What is the reason she so deals with us? Is it because we have never shown sympathy toward her or love to her people? And mark me here, that I make a distinction between the English people as a mass and the English Government. [Applause.] I think the heart of her people beats responsive to ours—[applause]—but I know her Government and aristocracy hate us with a hate which passeth all understanding. [Applause.] I say, let us see if we have given any cause for this. I know, I think, what the cause is; but let us see what we have done. You remember that when the famine overtook the Irishmen in 1847, the *Macedonian* frigate carried out the bread from this country to feed the poor that England was starving. [Applause.] When afterward the heir to her throne arrived here, eye, in the very house, we assembled to do him welcome in such numbers that a very door would not uphold them, [laughter,] and to testify our appreciation of the high qualities of his mother and [sovereign, and our love of the English people—we gave him such a reception as Northern gentlemen give to their friends; and his present admirers at Richmond gave him such a reception as Southern gentlemen give to their friends. [Laughter and applause.] What further has been done by us? No, I have no right to claim any portion of it. What has been done by the merchants of New-York? The *George Griswold* goes out to feed the starving poor of Lancashire, to which yourselves in all contributed, and it was only God's mercy on that charity that prevented that vessel being overhauled and burned by the pirate *Alabama*, fitted out from an English port. [Applause.] And here, to-day, at Birkenhead, the *Bunter is being fitted out—at Barbadoes the Captain of the Florida* is being *fitted*—and somewhere the "200" the cabalistic number of the British merchants who contributed to her construction, is preying upon our commerce, and we hear that at Glasgow a steamer is being made for the Emperor of China—[laughter]—and at Liverpool another is about to be launched for the Emperor of China. Pardon me, I don't believe the Emperor of China will buy many ships of Great Britain, until they bring back the silk gowns they stole out of his palace at Pekin. [Laughter and applause.] And even now I say these very ships are being fitted out by, and our commerce preyed upon, through ships in the hands of the rebels, built by English builders. [Cries of "That's so."] And I will refer to the merchants of the City of New-York whether it has not already reached the point where our commerce, to be safe, has to be carried to British bottoms. I learn by the correspondence between Lord John Russell and Mr. Adams, that an unarmed, speedy boat can sail under a neutral flag; but if the British Government desired to be governed by the Convention of Paris, why was not that other provision insisted upon, that there should be no more privateering? Where we took Slidell and Mason from a British steamer, the British Government, I believe in accordance with the decision of her own jurists demanded their return, and we returned them. We did not think it best (and I think we acted wisely, too) at that time to get into serious trouble with England. She threatened war. If we should not comply with her demand, and we were not then prepared for that; but thank God we are getting more and more in a condition to remember that occasion every day. [Enthusiastic applause.] Why is it that the so-called Confederacy is treated thus leniently in the case. It is because we are the only commercial rival of Great Britain—[applause]—and because the South has no commercial marine. [Applause.] And in my judgment there has been, on the part of Great Britain, an attempt to run our commerce from the seas, if possible either or to be considered as indicating human thoughts. [Great applause.] It is the height of absurdity to tell me that the British Government put the *Alabama* under $20,000 bonds not to engage in privateering. Why the *Jacob Bell* alone would pay the amount of the bond. It was not so with us when the British Government was at war with Russia. That Government complained to ours that the bark *Mary* was being fitted out for the Russian service, in the port of New-York; and immediately—by telegraph—our Government sent to have her stopped, and she was stopped. Let them not toward us, as we acted toward them. Let them stop the construction of pirate vessels in their ports as we did. [Applause.] Why, as England sets now, we could stop two pirates to her one. [Applause.] We must in some way put a stop to the construction and fitting out of these pirate vessels in English ports to prey upon our commerce, or else consent to keep our ships at home. We must stop them; we must act through the people of England. If we cannot secure a stoppage in any other way. [Applause.] I have seen it stated that the loss to our commerce already amounts to $9,000,000—enough to have paid the expense of keeping a large number of vessels at home and out of the way of these cruisers. What shall we do in the matter? Why, when our Government takes a step forward putting a step to it, (and I believe it is taking that step now, for it is not in my province to speak of it,) we must stand by it so doing. [Great applause.] We are the Government upon this matter, and when our Government puts ready to take a step, we must get ready to sustain it. [Applause.] England left off what to do when we took Mason and Slidell, and she thought there was a likelihood to be a war, she stopped exportation of those articles which she thought we wanted, and which she had allowed to be exported before. Let us do the same thing. [Applause.] Let us proclaim non-intercourse, so that no coin of food from the United States shall ever by any accident get into an Englishman's mouth until this rebellion ceases. [Laughter and applause.]

A Voice—I like to say that again! [Applause.]

Gen. Butler—I never say anything, my friends, that I am afraid to say again. [Applause.] I say again, let us proclaim non-intercourse, so that no coin of food shall by any accident get into an Englishman's mouth until these pirates are stopped. [Applause.] That we have a right to do, and when we ever do do it, my word for it, they will find out where these vessels are going to, and they will write to the Emperor of China. [Applause.] But I hear some objector say, "If you proclaim non-intercourse England will go to war." I am not to be frightened by mere names. [

THE PENINSULAR CAMPAIGN.

Major-General Barnard's Report of the Operations of the Engineering Department.

Interesting Account of the Campaign on the Gulf-shore.—Landing and Defenses Near Yorktown.

The following is the report of Gen. BARNARD of the operations of the Engineering Department of the Army of the Potomac, we copy from the Washington Chronicle:

HEADQUARTERS ENGINEER DEPARTMENT, Washington, D. C., Dec. 1, 1862.

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the Engineering Department of the Army of the Potomac, from the time of its embarkation at Alexandria, Va., in March, 1862, to the close of the campaign on the Peninsula in August following.

The Engineer Troops with the Army of the Potomac consisted of the Battalion of Engineers, Capt. DUANE, and the Battalion of Volunteer Engineers, Col. ALEXANDER, which were organized at Washington, and reported for duty to the Chief Engineer of the Army of the Potomac on the 3d of March. The Battalion of Engineers was composed of four companies of Sappers and Miners, and one company of Pontoniers, and was stationed at Washington during the winter of 1861-2, engaged in the construction of the defenses of the capital. The Battalion of Volunteer Engineers was composed of companies of Mechanics, enlisted in the city of New-York, and was organized in camp at Alexandria, Va., in February, 1862. Both battalions were under the command of Col. ALEXANDER, Corps of Engineers, Chief Engineer of the Army of the Potomac.

The Engineer Troops were embarked at Alexandria, Va., in the following order: Battalion of Engineers, Battalion of Volunteer Engineers, Pontoon Train, Engineer Park, Headquarters Engineer Department, Headquarters Chief Engineer Army of the Potomac, Engineer Depot, Engineer Supply Train, Engineer Horse Artillery, Engineer Cavalry. The Engineer Troops were disembarked at Fortress Monroe, Va., and Newport News, Va., between the 17th and 26th of March, and encamped in the vicinity of the landing places.

The Engineer Troops were assigned to the Fourth Army Corps, Gen. KEYES commanding, and were employed in the construction of roads and bridges, and in the erection of defensive works, from the time of their arrival at Fortress Monroe until the evacuation of Yorktown by the enemy, on the night of the 3d of May.

The Engineer Troops were then assigned to the Second Army Corps, Gen. SUMNER commanding, and were employed in the construction of roads and bridges, and in the erection of defensive works, from the time of their arrival at Williamsburg, on the 5th of May, to the battle of Fair Oaks, on the 31st of May.

The Engineer Troops were then assigned to the Third Army Corps, Gen. HEINTZELMAN commanding, and were employed in the construction of roads and bridges, and in the erection of defensive works, from the time of their arrival at Savage Station, on the 29th of June, to the close of the campaign, on the 16th of August.

The Engineer Troops were then assigned to the Fifth Army Corps, Gen. PORTER commanding, and were employed in the construction of roads and bridges, and in the erection of defensive works, from the time of their arrival at Harrison's Landing, on the 16th of August, to the close of the campaign, on the 26th of August.

The Engineer Troops were then assigned to the Second Army Corps, Gen. SUMNER commanding, and were employed in the construction of roads and bridges, and in the erection of defensive works, from the time of their arrival at Alexandria, Va., on the 26th of August, to the close of the campaign, on the 2d of September.

The Engineer Troops were then assigned to the Ninth Army Corps, Gen. RENO commanding, and were employed in the construction of roads and bridges, and in the erection of defensive works, from the time of their arrival at Alexandria, Va., on the 2d of September, to the close of the campaign, on the 16th of September.

The Engineer Troops were then assigned to the Sixth Army Corps, Gen. FRANKLIN commanding, and were employed in the construction of roads and bridges, and in the erection of defensive works, from the time of their arrival at Alexandria, Va., on the 16th of September, to the close of the campaign, on the 2d of October.

The Engineer Troops were then assigned to the Army of the Potomac, and were employed in the construction of roads and bridges, and in the erection of defensive works, from the time of their arrival at Alexandria, Va., on the 2d of October, to the close of the campaign, on the 15th of November.

The Engineer Troops were then assigned to the Ninth Army Corps, Gen. BURNSIDE commanding, and were employed in the construction of roads and bridges, and in the erection of defensive works, from the time of their arrival at Falmouth, Va., on the 15th of November, to the close of the campaign, on the 15th of December.

The Engineer Troops were then assigned to the Second Army Corps, Gen. HANCOCK commanding, and were employed in the construction of roads and bridges, and in the erection of defensive works, from the time of their arrival at Falmouth, Va., on the 15th of December, to the close of the campaign, on the 15th of January, 1863.

The Engineer Troops were then assigned to the Fifth Army Corps, Gen. HOOKER commanding, and were employed in the construction of roads and bridges, and in the erection of defensive works, from the time of their arrival at Falmouth, Va., on the 15th of January, to the close of the campaign, on the 15th of April, 1863.

The Engineer Troops were then assigned to the Second Army Corps, Gen. COUCH commanding, and were employed in the construction of roads and bridges, and in the erection of defensive works, from the time of their arrival at Falmouth, Va., on the 15th of April, to the close of the campaign, on the 15th of May, 1863.

The Engineer Troops were then assigned to the Second Army Corps, Gen. HANCOCK commanding, and were employed in the construction of roads and bridges, and in the erection of defensive works, from the time of their arrival at Falmouth, Va., on the 15th of May, to the close of the campaign, on the 15th of June, 1863.

The Engineer Troops were then assigned to the Sixth Army Corps, Gen. SEDGWICK commanding, and were employed in the construction of roads and bridges, and in the erection of defensive works, from the time of their arrival at Falmouth, Va., on the 15th of June, to the close of the campaign, on the 15th of July, 1863.

The Engineer Troops were then assigned to the Fifth Army Corps, Gen. SICKLES commanding, and were employed in the construction of roads and bridges, and in the erection of defensive works, from the time of their arrival at Falmouth, Va., on the 15th of July, to the close of the campaign, on the 15th of August, 1863.

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The Engineer Troops were then assigned to the Sixth Army Corps, Gen. SEDGWICK commanding, and were employed in the construction of roads and bridges, and in the erection of defensive works, from the time of their arrival at Falmouth, Va., on the 15th of February, to the close of the campaign, on the 15th of March, 1864.

The Engineer Troops were then assigned to the Fifth Army Corps, Gen. SICKLES commanding, and were employed in the construction of roads and bridges, and in the erection of defensive works, from the time of their arrival at Falmouth, Va., on the 15th of March, to the close of the campaign, on the 15th of April, 1864.

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The Engineer Troops were then assigned to the Sixth Army Corps, Gen. SEDGWICK commanding, and were employed in the construction of roads and bridges, and in the erection of defensive works, from the time of their arrival at Falmouth, Va., on the 15th of May, to the close of the campaign, on the 15th of June, 1864.

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The Engineer Troops were then assigned to the Second Army Corps, Gen. HANCOCK commanding, and were employed in the construction of roads and bridges, and in the erection of defensive works, from the time of their arrival at Falmouth, Va., on the 15th of April, to the close of the campaign, on the 15th of May, 1865.

The Engineer Troops were then assigned to the Sixth Army Corps, Gen. SEDGWICK commanding, and were employed in the construction of roads and bridges, and in the erection of defensive works, from the time of their arrival at Falmouth, Va., on the 15th of May, to the close of the campaign, on the 15th of June, 1865.

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REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—COTTAGES RESIDENCES OF LONG ISLAND SOUND.

TO LET.

FURNISHED COTTAGE SEAT AT GLEN COVE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—COUNTRY RESIDENCE.

A FINE COUNTRY RESIDENCE OF 12 ACRES.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE.

TO LET, FURNISHED, A COUNTRY RESIDENCE.

FOR SALE—COUNTRY RESIDENCE.

TO LET, FURNISHED, A COUNTRY RESIDENCE.

TO LET, FURNISHED, A COUNTRY RESIDENCE.

FOR SALE—COUNTRY RESIDENCE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE.

TO LET, LEASE, OR FOR SALE, AN ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE.

TO LET—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE.

TO LET—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE.

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FOR SALE

The New-York Times.
NEW-YORK: FRIDAY, APRIL 9, 1865.

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The New-York Times.

THE REBELLION.

Both the official and the Press dispatches received this morning are meagre. The former relate to the defeat of the troops under Gen. Gordon Granger, "by the late Gen. Bragg's command," on the 20th ult., near Decatur, Ala., on the Tennessee River, and to the capture of Fort Blakely, on the Alabama River, by the 13th Corps, after a severe assault. The latter relate to the movements of Gen. Sheridan's cavalry, after which details were promised "by the next mail." Nothing had yet been heard from Gen. Canby, who was operating against Mobile, and the French had not yet withdrawn from Matamoras.

By the arrival at this port of the steamship *Ariel*, from Havana on the 5th inst., we have later advices from Vera Cruz to the 31st, and from the interior army to the 19th. Nothing had yet been done directly against Brahle, and the French had not retired to the capital. Lerdo had broken up the idea of the capitulation. They had, however, succeeded in capturing a guerrilla leader, or rather CARAVORA, who had given them considerable trouble, and who had been executed. Mexican troops were being taken to establish a Union league at New-Orleans, on the plan of those at the North.

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One of the letters captured at the rebel signal station near Fort Hudson, and the importance of information regarding the armament of that stronghold, was made the special order for to-day.

In the Assembly, the bill amending the Liquor law was defeated until the 20th inst. Nothing of importance was done during the evening session.

GENERAL NEWS.

An orphan asylum for the benefit of the children of deceased firemen, was projected last night. The Mayor presided and welcomed the guests. E. P. Fowler has been appointed Corporation Attorney, after which Gen. Butler delivered a lengthy and explicit address, giving some reminiscences, after which the Mayor rose and closed the meeting.

Gen. Sheridan's movements in the valley of Virginia, after the defeat of Early, are watched with great interest. Nothing has been heard from Gen. Custer since the 2d inst., when he was at Staunton, and Gen. Torbert was at Waynesboro'. Gen. Sheridan was at Rockfish Gap, on the 3d inst., with the main body of his command.

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THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate yesterday, the New-York County Tax Levy was rejected decisively, and ordered to a third reading. A number of bills were passed—among them one to incorporate the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen of the City of New-York; the one relative to the trust funds in the Department of the Clerk of the Court of Appeals, and the one relative to the Court of Appeals, which provides that the Court shall hold its sessions in New-York, Albany and Buffalo. The bill appropriating $150,000 for the Lake Ontario, Auburn and New-York Railroad was lost. During the evening session, the Senate listened to the reading of the Governor's Message, which was also the special order for to-day.

In the Assembly, the bill amending the Liquor law was defeated until the 20th inst. Nothing of importance was done during the evening session.

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THE REBELLION.

Both the official and the Press dispatches received this morning are meagre. The former relate to the defeat of the troops under Gen. Gordon Granger, "by the late Gen. Bragg's command," on the 20th ult., near Decatur, Ala., on the Tennessee River, and to the capture of Fort Blakely, on the Alabama River, by the 13th Corps, after a severe assault. The latter relate to the movements of Gen. Sheridan's cavalry, after which details were promised "by the next mail." Nothing had yet been heard from Gen. CANBY, who was operating against Mobile. They had, however, succeeded in capturing a guerrilla leader, or rather CARAVORA, who had given them considerable trouble, and who had been executed. Mexican troops were being taken to establish a Union league at New-Orleans, on the plan of those at the North.

By the arrival at this port of the steamship *Ariel*, from Havana on the 5th inst., we have advices from Vera Cruz to the 31st, and from the interior army to the 19th. Nothing had yet been done directly against Brahle, and the French had not retired to the capital. Lerdo had broken up the idea of the capitulation. They had, however, succeeded in capturing a guerrilla leader, or rather CARAVORA, who had given them considerable trouble, and who had been executed. Mexican troops were being taken to establish a Union league at New-Orleans, on the plan of those at the North.

One of the letters captured at the rebel signal station near Fort Hudson, and the importance of information regarding the armament of that stronghold, was made the special order for to-day.

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FROM HAVANA AND MEXICO.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP EAGLE.

The French Army Still Before Puebla.

CAPTURE OF THE GUERRILLA, CAMACHO.

The steamship Eagle, Capt. ADAMS, from Havana on the 26th ult., arrived at this port yesterday. The correspondent of the Associated Press furnishes the following interesting items of news:

HAVANA, Saturday, March 22.

We have been expecting news from Vera Cruz, via Santiago de Cuba, per St. Nazaire line of steamers, but the arrival in our port of the French transport *L'Allier*, on the 27th, five days from Vera Cruz, 21st, from the French army to the 19th inst.—on which date nothing had been done directly against Puebla, which place even the French did not expect would capitulate.

The *French* have captured the famous guerrilla, CAMACHO, who had been giving them considerable trouble ever since their arrival in the Republic.

The *Isabel la Catolica* returned from St. Domingo yesterday, bringing the troops, but leaving the munitions of war, money, and muies, she carried hence; reports the rebellion crushed and all quiet! Fifteen days have been granted to the rebels still in the country to return to their allegiance; thirty days to those who have fled to Hayti, and sixty to those who have left the Island.

Our Captain-General returned from his jaunt about the island on the 26th.

March 25, came in Confederate sloop *Mary C. Harris*, four days from St. Mark's, twenty-three tons, with cotton.

March 27, came in Confederate schooner *Emma*, six days from Mobile, sixty-three tons, with cotton.

March 27, came in Confederate schooner *Alabama*, seven days from Mobile, seventy-five tons, with cotton.

OUR HAVANA CORRESPONDENCE.

News from Mexico—The Report of the Taking of Mexico City not Confirmed—Forey still Undecided What to Do—News from Santo Domingo, &c.

HAVANA, Saturday, March 22, 1862.

The French screw transport steamer *L'Allier* arrived here, yesterday morning, from Vera Cruz, in five days, but brings no news confirmatory of the report that appeared in the journals of your City, as given in a telegram from Fortress Monroe, namely, that Mexico City had been taken. That report may be therefore considered as unfounded. At the time of the departure of the *Allier* from Vera Cruz, nothing was known of any operations against Puebla, which, according to the latest news received in the former city, had not even been begun. It appears that the Mexicans were determined to defend it, and there remained no hope that they would accede to a capitulation, which, according to the French accounts, would prevent the shedding of blood, and the disasters that must ensue from taking it by main force. In this state of things it was reported in Vera Cruz, and the *Diario de la Marina* of this city believes it very likely to be the case, that Gen. FORAY was hesitating whether to attempt taking Puebla by storm, or to continue with a part of his army marching upon Mexico City, while a French division should be stationed between the two cities. But the opinion that was most generally received was that at last an attack would be made upon Puebla before advancing on the capital. The health of the French army was said to be good.

On the same day there arrived at this port from Santo Domingo the Spanish war-steamer *Isabel la Catolica*, which place she left on the 21st inst. The battalion of infantry of the Regiment *la Union* returned here by it, their presence being no longer required, on account of the complete pacification of the territory. The rebels, who had taken up arms against the Spanish Government, were taking advantage of the pardon offered to them by Gen. ELIO in the name of the Queen, fifteen days being allowed to those who were in the country, a month to those who had taken refuge in Hayti, and two months to those who had left the Island.

The Captain-General of the Island had addressed to the inhabitants a proclamation, in which he gives a history of what the Spaniards calls "the scrupulous exactitude so ruthlessly sufficeied."

Several outrageous cases of robbery have lately occurred in Havana and in the interior of the island. The case of the negro who was tried for murdering two white women, in Sol-street, some weeks back, has been carried to the *Audiencia*, the plea being that the negro was mad.

There was a large meeting of the literati, mathematical professors and others belonging to the University, held in the hall of that institution on Thursday night, to hear the calculations of a prodigious in the person of a young boy, who, with little or no instruction is able to resolve at the moment the most complicated arithmetical questions. The boy is named Solá, a native of Manzanillo, of this Island. He surprised the auditory by his ready answers, and at the end a subscription was taken up in his favor, several directors of colleges in this city offering to receive him gratis in their establishments, to be instructed and boarded. LARA.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Exchange of Prisoners—Extracts from Richmond Papers, &c.

FORTRESS MONROE, Wednesday, April 2.

Last evening the steamboat *Metamora* left Fortress Monroe for City Point with 169 rebel prisoners for exchange.

To-day the steamboat *Robert Morris* arrived from Baltimore with 700 rebel prisoners. They will soon start for City Point.

The *State of Maine* arrived last night from City Point with 310 prisoners of war, including several officers, also six citizen prisoners, in charge of Capt. MERCER. They left this morning for Annapolis.

Richmond papers of the 31st ult. contain no telegraphic news and nothing of interest.

A correspondent of the Montgomery *Advertiser*, writing from Richmond on the 22d ult., says that JEFF. DAVIS has been confined to his house for two weeks, and was a great sufferer. An abscess had been formed on his temple, next to his sound eye, and it was feared by his friends that he would lose the sight of that eye also.

The Richmond *Sentinel* says:

"The two Houses of Legislature agreed last night on a bill for securing a supply of salt. It authorizes the improvement of the salt works in Washington County, to be worked on State account."

A Charleston paper of the 27th has the following:

There is a class of people which is disposed to condemn Gen. HUNTER for his acts in Georgia, but we did not take Newcastle last night by yesterday the blockading gentry who have taken refuge for their personal safety behind the exemption bill."

Note from Gen. Dix—Correction of an Error.

FORT MONROE, Thursday, April 3, 1862.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your Washington correspondent has attributed to me an opinion I have never expressed in any one here or elsewhere—that the enemy is about to evacuate Richmond. I have no information to warrant such a conclusion. I should not deem it necessary to contradict the statement if you had not made it the foundation of an elaborate editorial.

JOHN A. DIX, Major-General.

Condition of the Hudson—The Broadway Railroad.

ALBANY, Thursday, April 3.

The river between this city and Troy is clear. Between Castleton and Stuyvesant the ice is heavy and firm. Teams crossed at New-Baltimore yesterday. Owing to the backwardness of the season, the canals will not probably be opened till May 1.

The investigation of the Select Committee to inquire as to the residence and business of the corporators of the Broadway Railroad, is closed. The committee may report to-morrow evening.

Amusements.

BENEFIT OF MISS LUCILLE WESTERN AT THE WINTER GARDEN.—This evening Miss LUCILLE WESTERN takes her first benefit in New-York, appearing as *Lady Isabel* and *Madame Vine* in the sensation play of "Dead Lynne."

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

ITS OPERATIONS IN MARYLAND.

Gen. McClellan's Preliminary Report Made Last October.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, April 3.

The *Republican* contains the preliminary report of Gen. MCCLELLAN, dated Oct. 15, last, respecting the military operations under his charge since the evacuation of Harrison's Landing, which that paper says was furnished by the Government. Owing to the absence of full reports of corps commanders, a simple outline of the brilliant operations which resulted in the carrying of the two passes in Maryland, could not at that time, with justice to the troops and commanders, be communicated.

In the course of his narrative, he says, on the 13th he received a verbal message from Col. MILES, informing him of the condition of affairs. The messenger stated there was no apparent reason for the abandonment of Maryland Heights, and although Col. MILES asked for assistance, he said he could hold out certainly two days. He directed the messenger to make his way back, if possible, with the information that he was rapidly approaching, and would undoubtedly relieve the place. He stated that on the 12th, he was directed to assume command of the garrison at Harper's Ferry, but this order reached him after all communication with the garrison had been cut off, and he adds:

"Before I left Washington, and while it was yet time, I recommended to the proper authorities that the garrison at Harper's Ferry should be withdrawn, and Hagerstown, to aid in covering the Cumberland Valley, or that, taking up of the pontoon bridge this obstructing the railroad bridge, it should fall back to the Maryland Heights, and there hold its own to the last. In that position it could have maintained itself for weeks. It was not deemed proper to adopt either of these suggestions; and when the subject was left to my discretion it was too late to do anything except to try to relieve the garrison, directed artillery fire to be opened from our advanced guards as a signal to the garrison that relief was at hand. This was done, and I learn that our firing was distinctly heard at Harper's Ferry, and that they were thus made aware that we were approaching rapidly. It was confidently expected that this place could hold out until we had carried the mountains, and were in a position to make a detachment for its relief," etc.

He concludes as follows:

"While it gives me pleasure to speak of the gallantry and conduct of the officers and men generally displayed through this conflict, I feel it necessary to mention that some of the officers and men skulked from their places until the battle was over. Death on the spot must hereafter be the fate of all such cowards, and the heads of the military commanders must be strengthened with all the power of the Government to inflict it summarily. The easy and disgraceful surrender of Harper's Ferry deprived my operations of results which would have formed a brilliant sequel to the substantial and gratifying success already related. Had the garrison held out forty-eight hours longer, I should in all probability have captured that part of the enemy's forces engaged in the attack on the Maryland Heights, while the whole garrison, some 12,000 strong, could have been drawn to reinforce me on the day of the decisive battle. Certainly, on the morning of the 16th I would this have been in a position to have destroyed the rebel army. Under the same circumstances, and besieging force on the Virginia side at Harper's Ferry had been withdrawn, I would have had 35,000 or 40,000 less men to encounter at Antietam, and must have captured or destroyed all opposed to me. As it was, I had to engage an army fresh from a recent and, to them, great victory, and to reap the disadvantages of their being freshly and plentifully supplied with ammunition and supplies.

The objects and results of this brief campaign may be summed up as follows: In the beginning of the month of September the safety of the National Capital was seriously endangered by the presence of a victorious enemy, who soon after crossed into Maryland, and then directly threatened Washington and Baltimore, while they occupied the soil of a loyal State, and threatened an invasion of Pennsylvania. The army of the Union, inferior in numbers, wearied by long marches, deficient in various supplies, worn out by numerous battles, the last of which had not been successful, first covered by its movements the important cities of Washington and Baltimore, then boldly attacked the victorious enemy in his chosen strong position, and drove them back with all their superiority of numbers into the State of Virginia; thus saving the loyal States from invasion, and rudely dispelling the rebel dreams of carrying the war into our country and subsisting upon our resources.

Fourteen guns and thirty-nine colors, more than 15,000 stand of small arms, and more than 6,000 prisoners were the trophies which attest the success of our arms.

Rendering thanks to Divine Providence for its blessing upon our assertions, I close this brief report. I beg only to add the hope that the army's efforts for the cause in which we are engaged will be deemed worthy to receive the commendation of the Government and the country."

THE SIEGE OF VICKSBURGH.

CONTRADICTORY REPORTS FROM MEMPHIS.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, April 3.

There is no news direct from Vicksburgh. The reports from Memphis are conflicting. The Memphis *Argus* says the Sundowner Expedition is a failure, and the troops return to Young's Point, while the *Bulletin* says GEN. SHERMAN is in possession of Haines' Bluff.

THE ATTEMPT TO RUN THE BATTERIES.

The Vicksburgh correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* gives the following account of the attempt of the rams *Lancaster* and *Switzerland* to run the rebel batteries at Vicksburgh:

MOUTH OF THE CANAL ABOVE VICKSBURGH, March 23, old Calendar, March 31.

Admiral FARRAGUT requested the aid of an iron-clad and two rams, anticipating danger from below. The rams *Lancaster* and *Switzerland* were ordered down by Gen. ELLET, and with pickets crews. The former was commanded by Lieut.-Col. JOHN A. ELLET. The latter by Col. CHAS. R. ELLET. The rams started to run the Vicksburgh batteries at 5 this morning. They were unmolested below Warrenton. The *Switzerland* took the lead and reached midway between the batteries, when a shot struck her boiler and exploded it, scalding three negroes badly, and the mate, G. CURTIS, slightly. The vessel then floated down the river, and was taken in tow by the *Albatross*. Her damage is slight. She will be fit for service in a day or two.

The *Lancaster* was less fortunate. She was struck soon after passing the first battery, one shot almost splitting her hull in twain, several passing through her boilers and cutting her steam pipes. She soon commenced to sink, but, by steering she might fall into the hands of the whole. Lieut.-Col. ELLET then changed his traveler into the cabin around the boilers, and set her on fire. Her bow went under, however, and in a few seconds the vessel disappeared beneath the engulfing waves. One of the pilots, Thos. L. W. KITSON, lost a leg, and R. S. BROWN, Engineer, slightly scalded. Orderly Sergeant WM. MCDONALD is missing, and was probably drowned. The crew behaved nobly, and obeyed orders promptly. To this is attributed their escape from death in three terrible forms.

The batteries at Warrenton opened on the *Hartford*, to prevent her going up to carry out her part of the programme, but with the exception of two or three men slightly wounded, all on board escaped unhurt.

The Accident on the Philadelphia and Baltimore Railroad.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

PERRYMANSVILLE, Wednesday, April 1, 1862.

This morning, at 4 o'clock, the passengers on the through train from New-York were startled by a sudden shock, followed by the shrill scream of the locomotive whistle, and then a terrible crash immediately preceding the stoppage of the train. Upon examination it was discovered that the Adams Express Company's car, having been too heavily laden with merchandise, had broken down while under a speed of thirty miles an hour. At the moment of contact with the sleepers the couplers and render were released and sped on out of harm's way. The express car was instantly torn into fragments and with its contents—iron safes, boxes of delicacies for the soldiers, poultry, a full assortment of millinery, the latest Spring fashions; mutton, colognes, bologna sausages, hair-oil, butter, hair-brushes and combs, cosmetics, gold watches and jewelry, cigars and a thousand other articles—was scattered on either side of the track for fifty yards. The baggage car next followed, and the crates were badly broken. The mail car was smashed in at both ends, turned completely around, and left at an angle of 45°, one end in the ditch, and the other on top of the first passenger car. The smoking and refreshment car, containing twenty-five persons, was thrown from the track, its front part driven into the bank on the left of the track, and its rear acting as a terrific break, which thus stopped the passenger cars and, undoubtedly, saving many lives. Straps to relate—and notwithstanding the smoking car was made a complete wreck, its trunk and right side entirely carried away, the mail-car, containing four persons, also broken up, and the forward part of the first passenger car crushed in, by some almost miraculous interposition of Providence, not a person was killed or even severely wounded. There were many hair-breadth escapes. The special mail-agent was lying asleep on six leather bags containing twenty millions of greenbacks, bound for the United States Treasury, and was thrown violently from side to side of the car, as he expressed it, "after a flight of several minutes' duration," so nearly bruised. The agent of Adams Express Company was badly scalded. Conductor SPRINGER was in charge of the express car in consequence of the great quantity of freight. Thus his life was saved. All individual property in the forward end of the smoking car was burned to two feet of ice-cold water in the ditch. A force of regulars under command of Maj. BURT, of the Twelfth regulars, guarded the *débris* of the wreck. The track was not cleared until 12 o'clock.

All the incidents of the terrible scene—both railroad men and passengers, were unanimous in their expressions of surprise that many lives had not been lost.

Fernando Wood's Reply to Senator Wilson.

NEW-YORK, April 2, 1862.

HON. HENRY WILSON:—

I reply to your letter of the 30th ult., out of respect to your position as one of the representatives in the United States Senate of a sovereign State, and not because its manner or matter entitle it to either notice or consideration.

I am honored in your recognition of me as "the brain, the heart, the soul—the philosopher and guide of Mozart Hall." To hold such a commanding position in an organization of such power and patriotism would, if it were true, not only add to my self-esteem, but would also increase the desire I have, in common with all true friends of the people of this State, to see one and indestructible country from the ruin of most of your principles.

I regret that you do not concur with Mozart Hall in its estimate of the Conscription act. You appear to be surprised that we should have misunderstood, and consequently misrepresented, a law (if a law) intended for our special advantage, and for the advantage of other poor men who have not $300 to pay for exemption from the Abolition crusade down South, as you understand the objects of the war. It may be that intellects of plain men like ourselves are not sufficiently brilliant to comprehend the "justice and philanthropy" of this "humane act;" but inasmuch as common sense is the only guide we use in the construction of laws, you should overlook the error which you charge upon us.

(Mr. WOOD then quotes the Mozart resolution denouncing the Conscription law, to which he adds Senator WILSON's denunciation of that resolution, and says:)

Of course, reasoning so cogent is unanswerable To whom you refer as "the red-handed traitors whose souls are stained with the blood of our murdered countrymen," I cannot say. In New-York, where men are in the habit of tracing effects to causes, and of thus placing the responsibility of guilt upon the man who perpetrates it, either *directly or indirectly, common public sentiment would* point to HENRY WILSON, of Massachusetts, as one of the primary leaders in this band of "red-handed traitors."

(Mr. WOOD then reiterates his heretofore urged objections to the Conscription law, and concludes thus:)

Sir, let me express the hope that it may be submitted to judicial determination before the national exigency may require its enforcement. Notwithstanding its odious features, if it shall be declared valid under the Constitution, we will respect and obey it. Indeed, as is our duty, we shall support it as authority until otherwise judicially settled. But we will not yield our rights to denounce it as an unwarrantable interference with the reserved power of the States, and as unjust and oppressive to the people. We hope the Administration may not feel bound to enforce it. An army of conscripts cannot be available against the South, unless the Government repudiates the fanatical teachings of men like yourself. Americans will fight and die for their country—its unity and the preservation of its institutions—but not to gratify the partizan ambition of mistaken zealots, who, whilst sounding on others a "bloody grave, take care to keep well out of danger themselves.

FERNANDO WOOD.

The Rhode Island Election.

A CLEAN SWEEP.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Thursday, April 3.

Complete returns are received.

SPRAGUE has 2,311 majority over COZZENS, and 2,009 over all.

JENCKES has 1,916 majority over BRADLEY, and 1,843 over all.

DIXON has 1,622 majority over BROWNE, and 995 over all.

SPRAGUE's supporters have two-thirds of each House of the General Assembly.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, April 3.

No noteworthy change in the market has been made, since the sailing of the last steamer. Trade has been quiet. Speculation in mining stocks is occupying a large portion of the time. Many merchants in the interior of the State are very backward in seeking Spring supplies of merchandise. Atlantic currency exchange to-day sells at the rate of 43@46 premium on gold in New-York. Sterling, 46d.

The California Merchants' Marine Insurance Company was organized yesterday.

Chloasma, or Moth Patches.

Blemishes on the face, called Moth, are very annoying, particularly to ladies of light complexion, as the discolored spots on the skin show more strongly on blondes than on brunettes, but they contribute greatly in marring the beauty on either, and anything that will remove Moth Patches without injuring the skin in texture or color, would no doubt be considered a great achievement in medical science. Dr. B. C. PERRY, No. 49 Bond-st., having devoted his whole time and attention to Diseases of the Skin, will guarantee to remove Moth Patches, Freckles and other discolorations from the face without injury to either texture or color of the skin. His success in this, as in other branches of his speciality—Diseases of the Scalp and Loss of Hair—will warrant him in guaranteeing a Cure in every case. Dr. B. C. PERRY, 49 Bond-st., New-York, late of 29 Winter-st., Boston.

Premature Loss of the Hair, which is so common now-a-days, may be entirely prevented by the use of BURNETT'S COCOAINE. It has been used in thousands of cases where the hair was coming out in handfuls, and has never failed to arrest its decay, and to promote a healthy and vigorous growth. It is at the same time unrivaled as a dressing for the hair. A single application will render it soft and glossy for several days. Prepared by JOSEPH BURNETT & CO., Boston.

Premiums on Gold.—The Subscriber, who cannot change his prices with the fluctuations of gold without incurring enormous expense in advertising the changes, is compelled to sell his Pens at old prices. Thinking his customers entitled to the benefit of the premium on gold, rather than the Wall-street dabsters of the best currency this country ever had, he now offers to all remitting the amount of their orders in gold, the full premium in this City on the day when received. In this way he hopes to do the country and his customers some good without injuring himself, for the Mammon Pen cannot be made without gold. When Paper Money is sent United States is preferred over any other. A. MORTON,

No. 25 Maiden-lane, New-York.

Pearl Bottled Soap is the best And most economical for laundry and family use, being particularly adapted for flannels and all kinds of woolen goods. Manufactured and for sale by S. MORGAN'S SONS, No. 321 Washington-st., and No. 639 West-st. Also FAMILY, PALM and No. 1 Soaps.

Bore Throat Specific.

One bottle warranted to cure any case of SORE THROAT, or the money refunded. Price 50 cents.

DR. H. ANDERS & CO.,

Physicians and Chemists, No. 420 Broadway.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST, AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York.

Bunt! Bunt!! Bunt!!!

The Patent Metallic Weather-Strip Company, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street, take pleasure in informing the public that they are prepared to render doors and windows of every description, dust, air and water-tight, as well as to prevent rattling, in a cheaper, quicker and better manner than any experiment from the present date until Oct. 1, at a reduction of 10 per cent. from former prices, with Brown's Anti-Dust Window-Bands and Weather-Strips, now so universally used and approved of as the most elegant residences in this City and vicinity.

NEW-YORK, March 15, 1862.

Ladies, Spring is Coming, and if You wish handsome Cloths, Boots and Shoes, fac-nourished and fashion: good articles, moderate prices, patronize MILLER & CO., No. 387 Canal-st.

Corns, Bunions, Inverted Nails, Enlarged Joints, and all diseases of the feet cured without pain or inconvenience to the patients by Dr. ZACHARIE, Surgeon Chiropodist, No. 760 Broadway.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—D. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y., also Philadelphia and Boston. Only house of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Tetanus, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder braces, &c. A lady attendant.

MARRIED

ADAMS—TOWNSEND.—At the City, on Tuesday, March 31, by Rev. S. M. Hill, D. D., Mr. WAYNE J. ADAMS and Miss ELIZABETH W. TOWNSEND, both of this City.

CHESTER—WHITE.—At Brooklyn, on Tuesday, March 25, at the Church of the Holy Trinity, by Rev. Dr. LANGDON

WILLIAM CRUSE and RUTH W., eldest daughter of Edward T. Willis, of Brooklyn. No cards.

☞ Philadelphia and Detroit papers please copy.

DIED.

BARNES.—In this City, on Thursday, April 3, after a short and severe illness, WILLIAM W. BARNES.

Funeral services will take place at the residence of his brother-in-law, John I. Roberts, Jr., No. 97 East 31st-st., on Saturday, April 5, at 11 o'clock A. M. The remains will be taken (a New-Haven for interment. Relatives and friends are invited to attend, without further notice.

BROUWER.—In this City, on Thursday, April 3, LIZZIE BROUWER, only child of Annie and the late James S. Brouwer, aged 4 years and 7 months.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, April 5, at 3½ o'clock P. M., from the residence of her mother, No. 261 East 19th-st., without further notice.

BRUNNENMEYER.—In Hackensack, N. J., on Monday, March 24, ALBERT A. BRUNNENMEYER, in the 6th year of his age.

BELL.—In this City, on Thursday morning, April 3, CAROLINE, youngest child of Edward R. Bell.

Funeral services at St. Paul's Church, on Friday, April 4, at 4 o'clock P. M.

DENTON.—In this City, on Tuesday, March 31, at his residence, No. 262 Market-st., CORNELIUS DENTON, formerly of Middle Village, L. I.

His relatives and his friends, also his wife's relatives, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at 2 o'clock, on Friday, April 4, at the residence of his brother-in-law H. Burdell, at Middle Village, without further notice.

HANFORD.—The members of Amity Lodge, No. 425, F. and A. M., are particularly requested to attend the funeral of Brother JOHN HANFORD, from his late residence, No. 73 South 5th-st., Williamsburgh, at 10 o'clock precisely, this day, Friday, April 4. By order

A. M. UNDERHILL, W. M.

J. TINDALE, Secretary.

HART.—In this City, on Wednesday, April 1, at the residence of William R. Curtis, No. 64 East 15th-st., SOPHIA M. HAYS, daughter of the late Monson Hart, Esq., aged 63 years.

The funeral will be at St. James' Church, Newtown, L. I., on Friday, April 4, at 3 o'clock P. M. Carriages to assemble at 2 o'clock P. M.

HUNTER.—In Alton, Ill., on Tuesday, March 25, MRS. ELMIRA HUNTER, formerly Mrs. William Leggett, and daughter of the late Jonathan Waring.

Her remains will be taken to New-Rochelle, for interment.

HORE.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, April 1, Mrs. MARY HORE, aged 59 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, at 2 o'clock, P. M., on Thursday, April 3, from the residence of her son-in-law, Henry Grad, Washington-av., between Park and Myrtle-ave.

JONES.—On Thursday, April 3, JOHN JONES, a native of Wales, aged 40 years.

The Members of the Ancient Britons' Benefit Society are hereby notified to attend his funeral, this (Friday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from St. David's Hall, No. 23 Canal-st.

WM. LEWIS, Secretary.

LACEY.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, April 3, CAROLINE, wife of Frederick Lacey, aged 40 years.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

LAMPLAH.—In Norwich, Conn., on Wednesday, April 1, at the residence of his uncle, THEODORE D. PORTEOUS, son of David T. and Margaret Lamplah, aged 9 years, 3 months and 27 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 6 Carroll-park, Brooklyn, on Friday, March 28, at 3 o'clock P. M.

LAIDLAW.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, April 1, JOHN LAIDLAW, in the 72d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 124 Columbia-st., Brooklyn, on Saturday, April 5, at 2 o'clock P. M.

MILES.—In this City, on Thursday morning, April 3, SARA J., wife of Charles C. MILES, and only child of John O'Hara.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 242 West 23d-st., on Saturday afternoon, April 5, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

RENEARD.—On Wednesday morning, April 1, CONSTANCE A. RENEARD, widow of the late Frederic Reinhard.

Notice will be given of the funeral.

SMITH.—At Norwalk, Conn., on Wednesday, April 1, ANNIE C., wife of William Handel Smith, and daughter of Gen. John B. Rodgers, of Rock Island, Penn.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at the First Congregational Church, Norwalk, on Saturday morning next, April 5, at 9 o'clock. Her remains will be conveyed to Greenwood for interment, via New-York and New-Haven Railroad, by the train due at 9½ o'clock, stopping at 11 o'clock. Carriages will be in waiting on Madison-av.

SERGEANT.—On Tuesday, March 25, Mr. WILLIAM SERGEANT, a native of Bedford Beds, England.

TOWNSEY.—In camp, Belle Plain, Va., on Friday, March 28, JOHN W., eldest son of George and Elizabeth Towsey, of Englewood, N. J.

His remains were interred in Cypress Hills Cemetery, on Tuesday, March 31, from the residence of his grandfather, John Cooke, Bedford-av., East Brooklyn, L. I.

☞ Paterson and Hackensack papers please copy.

UNDERHILL.—On Wednesday, April 2, suddenly, E. AUGUSTA BARKER, wife of J. Vermilyea Underhill, and eldest daughter of Stephen and Elizabeth A. Barker.

Funeral on Saturday, April 5, at 1 o'clock, from the residence of her father, Stephen Barker, No. 1 Vanderbilt-place, Kalifornia, at 2½ and 10¼ o'clock A. M.; return at 6 o'clock P. M. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend. Carriages will be waiting at the depot at Tuckahoe, to convey friends to the house.

WAKEMAN.—On Thursday, April 3, STEPHEN H. WAKEMAN, aged 66 years.

His remains will be taken to Bolton for interment.

WILLIS.—In this City, on Thursday afternoon, April 3, of hydatid fever, VALENTINE WILLIS, son of Julia and the late William Willis, in the 18th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday morning, April 5, at 9 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 42 Rivington-st. The remains will be taken to Springfield, N. J., for interment.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY EXTRA CLASS 202.—April 2, 1862.
49, 32, 40, 19, 22, 8, 42, 67, 20, 3.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 204.—April 3, 1862.
41, 3, 35, 25, 4, 36, 13, 71, 8, 64, 20, 50.

Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO., Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

SPRING OVERCOATS.
NOW READY.
NEW AND BEAUTIFUL STYLES.
OUR CUSTOM ROOMS
Are now supplied with
ELEGANT GOODS
For SPRING, of the
LATEST IMPORTATIONS.
DEVLIN & CO.,
COR. BROADWAY AND GRAND-ST.
COR. BROADWAY AND WARREN-ST.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE OF PRIZE PROPERTY.

By virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 9th day of April, 1862, at 11 o'clock, A. M., at the UNION STORES, Brooklyn, the cargo of the PRIZE STEAMER ANGLIA, consisting of—

DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE,
GROCERIES,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
DRUGS,
MEDICINES, &c., &c.

Catalogues of the above sale will be ready for distribution at the Marshal's office three days previous to the sale.

MARCH 29, 1862.

ROBERT MURRAY,
U. S. Marshal, S. D. of N. Y.

J. BLUXOME,
NO. 1,117 BROADWAY,
Corner of 26th-st., opposite the Worth Monument.
Is now opening a Spring Stock
IN
RIBBONS,
BONNETS,
FLOWERS and
FEATHERS,
Among which will be found all the new styles, colors and shapes.
Our stock of
STRAW GOODS
Is now replete with all the
NOVELTIES.
10 cases just received from recent sales.
Also, a fine assortment of
TRIMMED BONNETS.
Also,
BONNET SILKS,
BONNET FRAMES,
CRAPES,
ILLUSIONS,
LACES.
Sarsnets Bleached, Pressed and Dyed
No. 1,117 Broadway, corner of 26th-st.

FURNITURE.
$150,000 WORTH OF CABINET FURNITURE,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
BY DEGRAFF & TAYLOR,
No. 97 Bowery,
Offer their entire stock at lower prices than any other establishment in the City,
FOR CASH.
Consisting of
ROSEWOOD, PARLOR AND CHAMBER FURNITURE,
In Brocatel, Damask and Plush,
MAROGANY, WALNUT AND IMITATION
FURNITURE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
All goods warranted.

CABINET FURNITURE.
AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.
$150,000 WORTH OF FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE.
In consequence of the failing of in our wholesale business, we offer our manufactured goods to the public at the lowest prices.
Consisting of Parlor, Library, Dining and Bedroom Furniture, out of the latest patterns, and in the latest fashionable styles. All goods warranted.
Please examine our goods before purchasing elsewhere.
WEIL & BRAUNSDORF,
128 and 127 Rivington-st., between Essex and Norfolk, Grand, Essex and Stanton-sts. Store open every day.

POLITICAL.

GREAT SUMTER MEETING.

CALL OF THE LOYAL NATIONAL LEAGUE.

The members of the Loyal National League, and all persons who unite with them in a determination to support the Government in the effort to suppress the rebellion against its authority, are invited to assemble in mass meeting on Union-square, SATURDAY AFTERNOON, 11th April, at 4 o'clock, the anniversary of the attack upon Fort Sumter, to renew to the Government their solemn pledge and firmly resolve to maintain unimpaired the National Unity, both in principle and territorial boundary.

OFFICERS OF SUMTER-FIVE.

George Opdyke,	Wm. Curtis Noyes,	Robert Bayard,
Charles King,	Morris Matsham,	John J. Cisco.
John A. Stevens,	Jack B. Hunt,	C. V. B. Roosevelt,
Wm. C. Bryant,	D. Cady Herrick,	Francis O. Shaw,
John C. Green,	Moses Taylor,	C. A. Rockafeller,
A. T. Stewart,	Chas. Butler,	W. A. Duer,
Francis Lieber,	W. B. Crittenden,	William F. Cary,
William E. Dodge,	James Lenox,	

Secretary—JOHN J. STEVENS,
President Bank of Commerce.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF SUMTER-FIVE.

Geo. Griswold,	Hugo Wesendonck,	E. L. Kennedy,
John Cochrane,	Wm. T. Blodgett,	Thos. H. Hall,
Fred'k H. Palmer,	Parke Godwin,	F. A. Stevens, Jr.,
J. Butler Wright,	Adrian Iselin,	Wm. E. Dodge, Jr.,
Geo. Cabot Ward,	S. H. Gay,	Wm. Orton,
John Jay,	E. D. Minturn, Jr.,	Wolcott Gibbs,
James H. Bailey,	Jas. A. Roosevelt,	C. E. Detmold,
William A. Hall,	C. A. Peabody,	Geo. P. Putnam.

Secretary—JAMES A. ROOSEVELT,
No. 26 Maiden-lane.

LOYAL NATIONAL LEAGUE.

The members of the LOYAL NATIONAL LEAGUE are notified that a date HALL has been permanently engaged at No. 613 Broadway, and will be opened for their reception on Monday next.

A READING-ROOM, supplied with Journals and Pamphlets, will be open daily from 9 A. M. to 11 P. M.

PAMPHLETS, for distribution in each Ward, can be obtained on application to the Clerk in charge of the Hall, or the order of the member of the Ward Committee of the Loyal National League" represented in the District.

The Hall will always be found at the Hall, containing the latest war news from every section of the country.

The ROLL and PLEDGE of the League will be always ready for signature at the Hall.

A voluntary ASSESSMENT LIST can also be subscribed.

CONTRIBUTIONS may be sent to the Treasurer, John A. Stevens, Esq., President of the Bank of Commerce.

BADGES can be obtained by members of the League, on application to the Clerk.

A CERTIFICATE OF MEMBERSHIP, designed by one of the most distinguished artists of the country, will be ready for delivery in a few days.

MEDALS can be had, by those desirous of purchasing them, at a low price. JAMES A. ROOSEVELT,
Secretary of the League.

LOYAL NATIONAL LEAGUE.

The LOYAL NATIONAL LEAGUE, organized in the Fifteenth Ward of the City, have opened suitable arrangements to attend the MASS MEETING OF THE LEAGUE, called for SATURDAY, the 11th of April, the Anniversary of SUMTER, on Union-square.

Notice should be at once sent to the undersigned of the part each Association may desire to take in the ceremonies of the day.

JAMES A. ROOSEVELT, Secretary.
No. 26 Maiden-lane.

THE UNION.

A public meeting will be held by the Young Men's Republican Central Committee, at their Rooms, corner of Broadway and 32d-st., on FRIDAY EVENING, April 4, at 7½ o'clock. The following named gentlemen will address the Union: Hon. E. DELAFIELD SMITH, Col. ELLIOTT F. SHEPARD, Wm. ROSS WALLACE. By order of the Executive Committee.

WM. H. ARMSTRONG, Chairman Central Com.
ALLAN RUTHERFORD, Chairman Ex. Com.
C. S. WILSON, Secretary.

THE WEEKLY HERALD.

THE KNIGHTS OF THE GOLDEN CIRCLE—THE POLITICAL JIM CROW—A MAY-DAY AT MANASSAS.

The WEEKLY HERALD will be ready at 10 o'clock TO-MORROW (Saturday) MORNING. It will contain the graphic description of the terrible fight at Pea Ridge, by the SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT of the HERALD, and a full report of the proceedings of the Knights of the Golden Circle at their last meeting. Among other interesting news and doings, the Knights, probably original Copperheads, but great cheaters, sung the following fanny song:

THE POLITICAL JIM CROW.

Van Buren is a funny man,
And something of a beau;
But he is never humbler,
Than when he jumps Jim Crow!
(Chorus.)
He wheels about and turns about,
And does just so;
And every time he wheels about,
He jumps Jim Crow!

THE CHEVALIER (*sings to a tenor rubrata*)—
Van Buren stayed a Democrat
Till a few nights ago;
And then he formed a Loyal League
With the *Prisoner's* old clo'!
(Chorus.)
Van Buren turned about and wheeled about,
And did just so;
He went and joined a Loyal League
With poor Greeley & Co.

THE GOVERNOR (*sings in a bass profunde stupendo*)—
Van Buren thought the Democrats'
Old coach was very slow,
And he'd "get out and walk a spell,
To see how it would go."
(Chorus.)
So he turned about and wheeled about,
And did just so;
And in the road, knee deep in mud,
He jumped Jim Crow!

THE MAJOR (*sings with indescribable fervor*)—
Van Buren's stomach is now turned;
He can't stand King, you know;
He thinks the Abolition patch
Is a hard row to hoe!
(Chorus.)
But it's turn about and wheel about,
And do just so;
And every time he wheels about
He jumps Jim Crow!

DICKINSON (*sings the concluding stanza*)—

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young girl wishes a situation in a private family as chambermaid and waitress; best of City references can be given. Call for three days at No. 224 West 20th-st., between 7th and 8th-aves.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young girl wants a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to do general housework in a small family. Can be seen for two days, at No. 240 East 32d-st.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young girl wants a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to do housework in a small family; is used to the best of references. Apply at 78 York-st., Jersey City.

A NURSE.—A LADY DESIRES TO FIND A good place for an experienced English child's nurse. She is able to take entire charge of an infant from birth; has excellent references. Can be seen for two days at 1,067 Broadway, between 25th and 26th sts., on Friday, from 12 to 2.

A SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG woman, a situation as seamstress; is a good dressmaker and milliner; understands all kinds of family sewing; has the best of City reference; has no objections to the country. Call at No. 120 West 33d-st., near 7th-av.

MALES.

A GARDENER.—THE ADVERTISER HAS had extensive experience in all departments of gardening, the forcing of graperies, care and propagation of all kinds of stove and greenhouse plants, the laying out and planting of new grounds &c.; believes he is as energetic and industrious, and feels confident of giving entire satisfaction to his employer; is a Scotchman, married, 42 years of age. Address A. B., No. 41 Nassau-st.

A GARDENER.—SITUATION WANTED BY A married man, as gardener, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches, fruit, flowers and vegetables; good reference from his last employer. Address J. F. S., Box No. 225 Times Office, or at 97 M.-ther-burn's, No. 15 John-st.

A GARDENER AND COACHMAN.—A situation wanted, by a married man, with one child, as above; thoroughly understands his business; is a good, careful driver; can be highly recommended by present employer. Address J. H., Box No. 203 Times Office.

A GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by a married man who thoroughly understands his business; can produce the best of City references; will take care of a horse if required. Address J. S., Box No. 200 Times Office, for two days.

A GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by a single man, who understands the raising of all kinds of vegetables and keeping a gentleman's place in order; is willing to make himself generally useful; has the best of City references. Address B, Box No. 216 Times Office.

A GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener by a married man with one child; thoroughly understands his business; can produce the best of City references; will take care of a horse if required. Address J. S., Box No. 111 Times Office, for two days.

A GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by a married man (Scotch); no family; has had many years' experience in this country in all branches of his business; refers to A. Smith, seedsman, No. 65 Liberty-st., New-York. Call on or addres G. E.

A GARDENER AND COACHMAN.—A Wanted, a situation as gardener and coachman, by a young man who understands his duties and has good references. Address J. M. E., Box No. 210 Times Office.

A GARDENER.—SITUATION WANTED, AS gardener, by an unmarried man. (Scotch:) has a thorough practical knowledge of his business in all its departments; best of references. Apply to Mr. BUCHANAN, florist, No. 9 West 10th-st.

A GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by a married man with small family; understands his business well, and could superintend the laying out of new places; would superintend a farm; good references. Address G. J., seed-store, No. 9 John-st.

A COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation, by a respectable young man, as coachman and groom; is a good careful driver; no objections to go in the country; has good reference from his last place. Can be seen for three days at No. 37 6th-av., between 23d and 24th sts., in the harness-maker's.

A COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a Scotchman as coachman, experienced and thoroughly qualified in every branch of the business; best of City testimonials as to character and ability. Address or call on JOHN WALKER, saddler, Broadway and 30th-st.

A COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY a respectable single man, as coachman, who understands his business; can give best of references; is willing to make himself useful about a gentleman's place. Address J. M., Box No. 199 Times Office, for two days.

A COACHMAN, &c.—A VERY SMART, INtelligent young man wishes a situation in or near the City; has the highest testimonials in regard to character, capacity, &c. Can be seen at A. M. SEE'S Office, No. 204 4th-av.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a young man, as coachman; has lived with a gentleman two years, and would like same in good style; is a good driver; can give the best of reference. Address J. C., No. 19 Bleecker-st., in the harness-maker's.

A COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A SITUAtion wanted, by a single man who perfectly understands the care and management of horses; is a good and careful driver; has the best of reference; country preferred. Address E. S., Box No. 192 Times Office.

A COACHMAN AND GROOM.—SITUATION wanted by a young man who truly understands the care and treatment of horses, and is also a good vegetable gardener, as his reference will show. Can be highly recommended from his last employer. Address M. G., Box No. 215 Times Office.

A COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation, by a young man, as coachman and groom; an elderly couple in a garden, if good wages; understands the care of horses, and is a good driver; good reference given. Address J. R., Box No. 200 Times Office.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable Protestant man, as coachman; has the best of City references from his last employer; understands the care of horses, and is a careful and steady driver. Address O. H. P., Box No. 186 Times Office.

A COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED A situation as coachman and groom, by a single young man; can refer to where he has lived for the last four years. Can be seen at D. Wright's saddlery-store, No. 44 4th-av. Call or address J.

A COACHMAN.—A YOUNG MAN WANTS A situation as coachman; has perfect understanding of the care and management of horses; is a good careful driver; has the best of reference from his last employer. Address H. P., Box No. 209 Times Office.

A COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation in the above capacity by a single young man; understands the management of a small garden; has the best of references. Address J. M., Box No. 196 Times Office.

A PORTER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable young man as light porter in a merchant's store; is active; no place where he could make himself generally useful; can write a pretty fair business hand; would have no objection to go a short distance in the country; the best of City reference given if required. Address W. M., Box No. 202 Times Office, for two days.

A PORTER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS porter in a wholesale warehouse, by a young man who has had some experience in a laboratory, and can make himself generally useful. Address W. H., Box No. 197 Times Office.

TO BOOKSELLERS AND PUBLISHERS.—A young man, of liberal education, literary tastes and habits, seeks employment in a bookstore, publishing-store or publishing house; highest references as to character and capacity. Address BIBLOS, Box No. 111 Times Office, for one week.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY A MAN AND wife, (no incumbrance,) the man as coachman and groom, and would make himself useful; the woman as housework or cook; the best references can be given. Address MORGAN, Box 211 Times Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A GOOD BRASS finisher and fitter. Address M. W., Box No. 194 Times Office.

HELP WANTED.

A LADY'S MAID.—WANTED, A LADY'S maid, perfectly understands hair-dressing and dressmaking. Apply at No. 28 East 16th-st., between the hours of 10 and 12.

A NURSE.—WANTED, A SINGLE GERman Protestant woman as nurse. Apply at No. 19 East 37th-st., one door from Madison-av., before 12 o'clock.

A GARDENER.—WANTED, A SINGLE GERman Protestant gardener, who understands his business, to come well recommended. He will find it a good place, for employer is the new building in Madison-av., between 4th and 5th sts., from 9 to 11 o'clock A. M. Inquire for JAS. M. COBURN.

A GARDENER WANTED.—A COMPETENT, steady, unmarried man. Apply at No. 199 West-st., from 10 to 1 o'clock.

A CLERK WANTED.—FOR A COAL OFFICE a trifle over $12 per week. Apply to MR. SPINK, No. 1 Chatham-square.

TO PIANO-MAKERS.—WANTED, TWO FIRST-class varnishers and polishers. Highest prices paid at No. 366 West 45th-st., between 8th and 10th Avs.

WANTED—FOR WHALING VOYAGES, MEN that have been at the business, and also green hands, and coopers, carpenters and blacksmiths, and cooks and stewards. Apply at No. 81 West-st., corner of Rector-st., to D. L. PEARL.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WHO HAS SOME knowledge of the confectionery business, to go a short distance in the country. Address R., Box No. 190 Times Office, stating experience and wages expected.

WANTED—A MAN, OR A STOUT BOY, TO drive a wagon and take care of two horses; and to be generally useful. Apply at No. 44 West 15th-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FAMILY HORSE FOR SALE.—LONG-TAILED bay, sound and kind; six years old; just in from the country; has been driven all last year by a lady. Price $100. Inquire for SALT, at Bradley's stable, 33d-st., near 4th-av.

FOR SALE.—A HANDSOME NEW ENGLISH family carriage. May be seen at No. 45 East 15th-st. For further apply to F. H. CROUCH, No. 13 New Chambers. Will be sold a bargain.

FOR SALE.—PARK PHAETON, FOR TWO horses, built by Brewster & Ballwin, in best manner, and in perfect order. To be seen at private stable, No. 16 21st-st., near 5th-av.

AUCTION SALES.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE OF PRIZE PROPERTY.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

(By direction of Hon. GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.)

By virtue of orders of sale to me directed by Hon. William Marvin, of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of Florida, I will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION

AT LAMBERT'S STORES, ATLANTIC DOCK, BROOKLYN,

ON SATURDAY, APRIL 4,

At 12 o'clock M.,

SUNDRY PRIZE CARGOES, AS FOLLOWS:

Cargo Schooner ELIAS REED.
263 bbls. RESIN; 4 old Sails;
70 bbls. SPIRITS TURPENTINE; 3/4 Lumber.

Cargo Schooner THERESA.
113 casks Salt.

Cargo Schooner KATE.
403 casks Salt; 10 bbls. Copperas.

Cargo Schooner ADVENTURER.
40 coils Rope; 4 bales Rope.
366 casks Salt; 10 bales Bags.

Cargo Schooner LILY.
18 bales Rags; 4 carboys Vitriol.
180 kegs Powder.

Cargo Schooner FRANCES.
5 kegs Powder.

Cargo Schooner HERMOSA.
2½ casks Powder.

Cargo Schooner MARIA.
23 casks Salt.

Cargo Sloop BROCKENBOROUGH.
71 bales COTTON.
1 bale Pickings; 3 old Rope.

Cargo Sloop GOOD LUCK.
1¼ round bales COTTON.

Cargo Sloop ELIAS HENRY.
20 round bales COTTON.

Cargo Boat PRIZE.
2 round bales COTTON; 2 packages COTTON.
1 half bales COTTON; 1 package Pickings.

Cargo Schooner ALICIA.
1 round bales COTTON.

Cargo Schooner VELOCITY.
2 bales Bags; 4 bales Leather.

Cargo Schooner TRIER.
— casks Salt.

Cargo Schooner ANNE.
94 casks Salt.

Cargo Sloop JULIA.
160 casks Salt.

From Steamship VIRGINIA.
40 Water Casks.

Catalogues and samples of Cotton at the office of Benner & Brown, No. 212 Wall-st. JAMES G. CLAFF, U. S. Marshal Southern District of Florida.

EDWARD H. LUDLOW & Co., Auctioneers.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.

EDWARD H. LUDLOW & CO., Auctioneers, by order of WILLIAM E. ASPINWALL, Executor, Will sell at public auction, at the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE SALESROOMS, No. 111 Broadway, corner of Liberty-st., ON THURSDAY, APRIL 16, 1863, At 12 o'clock M.,

The estate known as HETHERWOOD, formerly the residence of the late Gardiner G. Howland, situate on the Hudson River, between New-Hamburgh and Poughkeepsie, containing 250 acres, with a river front of a mile and embracing five building sites, each with extensive and beautiful views of land and water.

There are on the premises a mansion house considerably enlarged by the late occupant; a cottage dwelling; a gardener's house, stone stables, carriage house and grapery, and also farmhouse, barns, &c. The main entrance is over a graveled road of about half a mile in length, bordered by a great variety of American and foreign trees. The unusual attractions of the place, the healthy location, the salubrity, and its unexceptionable neighborhood, noted for its fine roads, renders this estate a most desirable country home for a gentleman of taste and fortune.

Many of the property may be had of the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st.

For further particulars, apply to

BARNUM & TUMEY,
No. 110 Broadway, New-York.

ROSSELL W. WHITCOTT, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND ELEGANT WORKS OF ART

AT PUBLIC AUCTION.

On the premises No. 152 West 21st-st., west of 7th-av., THIS DAY, (Friday,) at 3 o'clock 1P.M., embracing the entire first-class furniture. Parlors, all in rosewood; elegant drawing-room suites, in brocatel and French reps; French plate and oval mirrors; large French marble and work tables; etageres; centre and pier tables; fine rosewood piano-forte, four round corners, Gilbert, Boston, maker; large collection of rare and costly bronzes, bisque and lava figures and groups; magnificent gas and bronze and gilt mantel clocks; velvet and tapestry carpets; rich china cut glass, silverware, &c., with a superb variety of rosewood and mahogany chamber and dining-room furniture, spring and hair mattresses, elegant etageres, bureaus, &c. Sale will commence in dining-room at 3 o'clock precisely. Catalogues at house.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

THIS DAY, (FRIDAY,)

At 10 o'clock A. M., at the Central Salesrooms, Willoughby, corner Pearl-st., Brooklyn.

LARGE SALE OF GOOD FURNITURE.—2 handsome rosewood pianos, bookcases, sofas, bureaus, washstands, centre and extension tables, chairs, bedsteads, hair mattresses, feather beds, bedding, pier glasses, mirrors, show cases, a large assortment of good carpets, oil-cloths, &c. Also, one coupe, harness, &c.

A. JOURNEAY, Auctioneer.

AUCTION AND COMMISSION.

No. 9 Pine-st., near Broadway, New-York. Real estate, stocks, bonds, &c., at public and private sale. Houses and stores rented, sales of furniture at residences, and out-door sales.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT Auction on SATURDAY, April 4, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom

Household furniture removed for convenience of sale, consisting of Brussells and ingrain carpets, carved rosewood suite in figured plush, hair mattresses, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, mahogany wardrobes, dressing bureaus, mahogany marble-top washstands, pier and mantel glasses, mahogany sofas and 1dtes-à-1dtes in hair-cloth, rosewood, mahogany and black walnut bedsteads, carved marble-top centre tables, carved oak library table, oak extension dining table, gilt cornices, lace window curtains, iron bedsteads, together with crockery, &c., all of which is to be sold without reserve.

—At 12 o'clock—

Superb suite of gilt furniture, made to order in Florence, for the present owner, consisting of two sofas, etagere, centre table, two arm chairs, six parlor chairs, mirror frame, fire screen frame, two stools and two gilt cornices —cost $2,000.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE IN WESTCHESTER County, 14 miles from Harlem Bridge, at auction, by order of the Executors of Philip Dater, deceased.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, F. R. WILMINS & CO., will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, April 3, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Executors,—a very desirable country residence, 14 miles above Harlem Bridge, in the Town of Yonkers, Westchester County, containing 3½ acres of land, running through from Prospect to Union ave. A handsome frame house, with improvements; new outbuildings complete; fine garden; plenty of choice fruit and ornamental trees. The place is near the residences of John McCrea, Charles Denison, Edward G. Faile, and the late Philip Dater. Terms easy. For further particulars, apply to the Auctioneers, No. 15½ Pine-st.

HERBERT D. MINER, Auctioneer, Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite Fulton.

MINER & LOCKWELL WILL SELL at auction, on SATURDAY, April 4, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., the balance of a jobber's stock of wines, liquors, cigars, &c., consisting of sherry, Port, Madeira and other wines, Bourbon, Irish and Scotch whiskey, brandies, gins, rums, &c., in bulk; large lot of Havana cigars, &c. Also, a lot of Saratoga water in the old style, cork and cigars, will be sold an invoice of silver-plated goods, cutlery, office furniture, &c.

C. G. SMITH, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE OF MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—THIS DAY, (Friday,) at private residence No. 48 West 18th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., at 10½ o'clock, rosewood piano-fortes, tables, paintings by eminent artists, rosewood and walnut parlor and chamber furniture, bedding, &c.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—Notice is hereby given that I will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, April 7, next, at 10 A. M., at No. 29 Pine-st., the following property, viz.: Cash notes, as the old House of Badger, late firm of East 30th-st. WM. H. SCHERMERHORN.

BUILDING MATERIALS, &c.

OLD BUILDINGS FOR SALE.—ESTIMATES will be received from parties desirous of removing the dwelling houses Nos. 20, 22, 30 and 32 Trinity-place, New-York, and one house in the rear thereof. Specifications can be seen on application to JOHN DAVIS HATCH, Architect, No. 115 Greene-st., New-York. Proposals to be delivered on or before the 10th day of April next, indorsed "Tender for Buildings." The proprietors reserve the right to reject any or all proposals.

STORES FITTED UP ON REASONABLE terms, and jobbing in general, at the shortest notice. Apply to WM. ROGERS, Carpenter and Builder, No. 9 Thomas-st., rear of New-York City Hospital.

LEAKY ROOFS CURED WITH RUBBER Cloth, 1 to 12 cts. a foot, according to condition, and guaranteed. 186 Grand-st., 74 Pearl-row, 183 Sewery, 315 9th-av., 606 9th-av., 45 6th-av., and 11 B. 7th-st. Wash'g.

FOR SALE.—OFFICE FIXTURES, PARTITIONS, &c. Apply this day, at No. 13 Pine-st.

WATER-PROOF VIENNA AND STRELLA MATCHES.

These matches are made without sulphur, and being free from disagreeable odor, are not only very desirable but almost indispensable for use in the parlor and sleeping chamber. They are put up in fancy colored boxes and small packages for family use, and are also carefully packed in cases for transportation. For sale wholesale and retail by JAMES S. DEY,

No. 50 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

☞ Country merchants will do well to call and examine our stock.

FINANCIAL.

JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

OFFICE JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY, JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., March 28, 1863.

In accordance with the terms of an agreement between this Company and the holders of First Mortgage Bonds, dated April 14, 1859, Public Notice is hereby given, that this Company will redeem on the 30th day of April next, at the office of the United States Trust Company, New-York city, at the lowest offer below par, all of the outstanding said Jeffersonville Railroad Company's First Mortgage Bonds. Offers for sale of said bonds may be addressed, under seal, to the United States Trust Company aforesaid, and indorsed "Offer of the First Mortgage Bonds (or Bonds) of the Jeffersonville Railroad Company to the Sinking Fund," which offers or bids will be received until noon of the 30th day of April next. And public notice is also hereby given the holders of said First Mortgage Bonds, that in case there are no bids offered to sell all of said bonds now outstanding, remaining unpaid or canceled, as provided in the Agreement aforesaid, the United States Trust Company will, upon presentation at their office, No. 49 Wall-st., redeem at par and accrued interest, all of the entire issue of said First Mortgage Bonds, to the number of 220, not previously advertised for as aforesaid. And public notice is hereby given, that from and after the 30th day of April, 1863, interest on all said bonds will cease, as provided in said agreement.

J. H. M'CAMPBELL, Secretary and Treasurer.

FISK & HATCH, BANKERS, AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, AGENTS FOR U. S. FIVE-TWENTY LOAN.

Are prepared to furnish the U. S. FIVE-TWENTY YEAR SIX PER CENT. BONDS, direct from the Government, at PAR and ACCRUED INTEREST, as heretofore.

☞ On and after July 1, the privilege of converting Legal-Tender Notes into the Five-Twenty Bonds as per will cease. Parties wishing to secure a United States Bond, paying six per cent. interest IN GOLD, AT PAR, should send in their orders before that time.

We also keep on hand a constant supply of all classes of Government Securities, for sale at the lowest market rates.

U. S. 7.30 Treasury Notes.
U. S. 6 per cent. Bonds of 1881.
U. S. One-Year Certificates of Indebtedness, &c., &c.

FISK & HATCH,
No. 38 Wall-st.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
NO. 24 WALL-ST.,
AGENTS FOR THE U. S. 5 PER CENT. 5-20 YEAR LOAN,

Are prepared to deliver, upon application, the various denominations of Coupon and registered six per cents as above at par and accrued interest. These Bonds bear six per cent. interest from date of subscription, payable in gold on the 1st of May and 1st of November. The privilege of conversion into Legal-tender into the Five-twenty 6d par will cease on the 1st of July, 1863. Orders should therefore be sent in without delay.

Having arrangements at Washington for the prompt collection of certificates of indebtedness, now maturing, we are prepared to make returns with dispatch. Government securities bought and sold for sale at market rates, and orders executed for the purchase and sale at the Brokers' Board of all current securities, coin, &c.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
Bankers.

UNITED STATES CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.

Maturing Certificates of Indebtedness collected, and returns made promptly.

The gold received for interest remitted, or accounted for at the market price in currency, at the option of holders. KETCHUM, SON & CO.,
No. 40 Exchange-place.

EDWARD KING,
(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)
Offers his services as Broker for the purchase and sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
No. 25 Wall-st.

STOCKS AND BONDS
Bought and sold on commission, at the Brokers' Board, by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
Bankers, and Dealers in Government Securities and Gold.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 69 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELLERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN ANY PART OF THE WORLD, AND ABROAD.

JOHN McCLAVE,
REAL ESTATE BROKER,
HAS REMOVED
From No. 1,331 Broadway
To No. 44 Pine-st.

UNITED STATES CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.—The subscribers have completed arrangements at Washington to collect Certificates of Indebtedness as they mature, and remit the proceeds, or give giving market value for gold received for interest, or remitting gold, as correspondents may desire.

Constantly on hand for sale at market rate, United States Stocks.

6 per cent. Certificates of Indebtedness, Interest payable in gold.

6 per cent. Certificates of Indebtedness, Interest payable in currency.

6 per cent. Coupons Bonds of 1881.

6 per cent. Registered Bonds of 1881.

5.20 Coupons Bonds.

7.3-10 Treasury Notes.

VERMILYE & CO., No. 44 Wall-st.

MARCH 28, 1863.

BANK DEPARTMENT STATE OF NEW-YORK, ALBANY, March 31, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to chapter 226, Laws of 1850, that the circulating notes issued to the Bowery Bank, of the City of New-York, will be redeemed at par by the Superintendent of the Banking Department, at the New-York State Bank, Albany, for (60) six years from this date, and not thereafter.

The outstanding circulating notes of said Bank must be presented as aforesaid for redemption within six years from the date of this notice, and all notes which shall not be thus presented for redemption within the time within the time thus specified will cease to be a charge upon the funds in the hands of the Superintendent for that purpose. H. H. VAN DYCK,
Superintendent.

m13-law6m. F.

MEETING OF THE BONDHOLDERS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the Bondholders and Stockholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company, will be held in the City of Chicago at the Office of the Company, on the 1st day of April next, at the hour of noon of that day, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors of said Company, and transacting such other business as may be brought before them.

J. W. FOSTER,
M. E. EKEL,
M. G. BADGER,
Commissioners.

JOSEPH PRICE, Secretary.
CHICAGO, Feb. 26, 1863.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY, CORNER 4TH-AV. AND 27TH-ST.,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, March 24, 1863.

THE INTEREST DUE ON THE MORTGAGE BONDS of this Company, April 1, 1863, will be paid on presentation and surrender of the coupons at this office or at the Bank of the Republic.

W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

OCEAN BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, March 26, 1863.

ELECTION.—The annual election for Directors of this Bank, and for Inspectors of the next succeeding election, will be held at the Banking House, TUESDAY, the 14th day of April next. The polls will be open from 12 o'clock M. until 1 o'clock P. M. By order of the Board. CHAS. PALMER, Cashier.

IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK, NEW-YORK,
MARCH 26, 1863.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this Bank, and for Inspectors of Election, will be held on MONDAY, April 13, 1863, at the banking rooms of this Bank, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M. By order of the Board of Directors.

JAMES BUELL, Cashier.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY,
NOS. 113 AND 114 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,

AN ELECTION OF DIRECTORS WILL BE held at the office of the Company, on MONDAY, the 6th day of April next. The polls will be open from 12 o'clock M. to 1 P. M. JOHN McGEE, Secretary.

COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, April 3, 1863.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this Company, will be held at their office on MONDAY, April 13, 1863, between the hours of 10 A. M. to 1 P. M. EDWARD KERNEYS, Secretary.

$20,000 FIRST MORTGAGES ON New-York city property for sale at a great discount for cash, to close an estate. Apply to N. W. BUSTEED, Room No. 2, Commercial Fire Insurance Company, No. 6 Wall-st., New-York.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
Bought and sold at Board of Brokers.
By A. G. HEATH & SON,
No. 63 Exchange-place.

QUARTERMASTERS', NAVY AGENTS', and Ordinance officers can purchase Government Bills purchased, Certificates of Indebtedness promptly collected. JOHN B. MURRAY, 30 Nassau-st., cor. Liberty.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE on property in the City and Brooklyn. Apply at the office of the Citizens' Fire Insurance Company, No. 51 Wall-st., N. Y.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For paving Fifth-avenue, from Forty-second to Forty-ninth-street, with trap-block or Belgian pavements, and for constructing sewer in Spring-street, between Elizabeth and Mott streets. The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant and other lots and parcels of land situated on both sides of said Fifth-avenue, from a point distant half-way between Forty-first and Forty-second streets, to a point distant half-way between Forty-ninth and Fiftieth streets, and both sides of Forty-second, Forty-third, Forty-fourth, Forty-fifth, Forty-sixth, Forty-seventh, Forty-eighth and Forty-ninth streets, from and to points distant half-way between the avenues lying on either side of and contiguous to said Fifth-avenue. Also both sides of Spring-street, between Mott and Elizabeth streets.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are required to present their objections in writing, to the Chairman or one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 31 Chambers-street, in and New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY,
WM. J. DOOLEY,
Board of Assessors.

OFFICE OF BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW-YORK, March 26, 1863.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 54 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
NEW-YORK, March 28, 1863.

TWENTY-EQUETH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Three (3) per cent. on the earnings of the road for the three months ending 31st inst., and One (1) per cent. additional out of the earnings of steamers, making Four per cent., payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 6th April next. The transfer books will be closed from the evening of the 31st March until the morning of the 6th April.

HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD CO.,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 25, 1863.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF FOUR per cent on the capital stock of this Company will be paid at the office of Messrs. Vermilye & Co., New-York, on the 2nd day of April next, free of Government tax. The transfer books will close on the 11th day of April next, at 3 o'clock P. M., and remain closed until the 23d, at 9 o'clock A. M.

Dividends remaining unpaid on the 1st day of June will, after that date, be paid at the office of the Company in Cleveland, in sight exchange on New-York.

E. C. LUCE, Treasurer.

CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, March 31, 1863.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE PER CENT. ON the Capital Stock of this Company, free of Government tax, has been declared, payable on the 20th day of April. The transfer books will be closed on the 11th day of April, and reopened on the 21st day of April.

F. H. TOWNE, Secretary.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,
NEW-YORK, March 31, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER Cent., free of Government tax, has this day been declared out of the profits of the past six months, payable to the shareholders on and after the 2d day of April next. The transfer book will be closed till that date.

By order. W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 29 Wall-st., New-York, April 1, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., payable on demand.

J. HARRIOTT, Secretary.

NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK, March 31, 1863.

TWENTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.—A QUARterly Dividend of Four (4) per cent., free of Government tax, has been declared on the capital stock of this Bank. Payable on demand.

D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
CHATHAM-SQUARE, NEW-YORK.
Open daily from 10 to 3 and from 6 to 7 P. M.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID on sums of $20 and under—5 per cent. on larger deposits. MONEY DEPOSITED ON OR BEFORE APRIL 20, WILL DRAW INTEREST AS FROM APRIL 1.

M. D. VANPELT, President.
JOS. COOPER, Sec. CHAS. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner of 31st-st. and 3d-av.
Chartered 1854.

Six per cent. Interest allowed. Deposits made on or before April 20 will draw interest from April 1. Bank open daily from 10 to 3 o'clock; also on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

CHRISTOPHER R. GREEN, President.
AUGS. F. LEE, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST.

Citizens' Savings Bank, corner of Bowery and Canal-st., open every day from 9 to 3, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings, from 5 to 8.

Interest commences April 1, 1863.

Bank books in English, German and French.

GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
EDWARD A. BOKUM, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 1 Sd-st., corner 7th-av.
Open from 9 to 3 o'clock daily.
and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS for single gentlemen at No. 43 Clinton-place, corner of University-place. Transient persons $1 per day.

CHAS. LEFLER, Proprietor.

BOARDING.—A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED parlor and bedroom on the second floor may be obtained immediately at No. 42 West 19th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Also other rooms on the 1st of May.

BOARD WANTED.—WANTED, IN THE UPper part of the City, board for two ladies and servants. Address Box No. 2,994 Post-office.

TO LET.—ONE OR TWO SINGLE GENTLEMEN may obtain desirable rooms, without board, in a pleasant locality, convenient to city rail cars; no children or boarders. Apply at No. 203 Bridge-st., Brooklyn.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS TO LET.—To gentlemen only, without meals, consisting of the whole second floor; will be let together or separate; location desirable, situated near 6th-av. Apply at No. 30 10th-st. References exchanged.

TO LET.—A NICELY FURNISHED ROOM, TO one or two young gentlemen; location healthy and pleasant, being three blocks from southeast corner of Central Park, and two blocks from East River. Terms very moderate. Address No. 151 East 50th-st. References required.

TO LET.—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, with board, a desirable front and back room on second floor. Apply at No. 13 Bleecker-st.

MUSIC.—AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER OF pianoforte and singing (both Italian and ballad) wishes to exchange instruction for the same for others in an agreeable private family. Terms moderate if desired. Address A. L., C., Box No. 162, Times Office. References exchanged.

A MUSIC TEACHER WISHES TO OBTAIN a sitting-room and bedroom, with full board, in a strictly private family, residing in a respectable neighborhood; terms not to exceed $50 per month. Address F. M. D., care of Beer & Schirmer, No. 701 Broadway.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED.—A FAMILY breaking up housekeeping would like to obtain board from April 20, within one hour's sail from the City; north shore of Staten Island preferred; families willing to accommodate, can hear of a responsible party. Address, with terms and particulars, W. M. J., No. 313 Canal-st.

COUNTRY BOARD FOR THE SUMMER.—Rent for 1 month from the 15th of May, at a farm-house. Very pleasantly located, near Hudson. Address J., Box No. 97, Hudson, N. Y.

FURNITURE.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE OF superior manufacture, of the latest styles, in walnut, chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at H. F. TARRINGTON'S, No. 288 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1848.

ENAMELED FURNITURE.—ALL STYLES and prices. Also, chamber suites in walnut and chestnut, the best assortment in the City, wholesale and retail, at No. 317 Canal-st. WARREN WARD.

FURNITURE, CARPETS, BOOKS, PAMPHlets and Libraries bought for cash at No. 123 6th-av., between 8th and 10th sts.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HYGIENIC WHISKEY,
EIGHTEEN YEARS OLD,
Highly recommended by the Faculty for all cases of
PULMONARY AFFECTIONS
and GENERAL DEBILITY.
At the celebrated Wine and Ale vault, corner of Broadway and Liberty-st., under the Atlantic Bank.

WM. O. GILBERT, Agent.

25 CENTS {GILLIES' OLD PLANTATION COFFEE.} PER POUND.

TO ALL LOVERS OF PURE FLAVORED COFFEE. We have discovered a process whereby we shall retain the delicious aroma of the berry in the ground coffee, as when roasted. We shall retain the same for sale in packages of one pound each, under the name of

OLD PLANTATION COFFEE.

Which we confidently offer to the public as a superior beverage to any heretofore sold in this market.

THE OLD PLANTATION COFFEE,

Of which we are the only receivers and manufacturers, is superior to the Coffee usually sold, such as Mocha, Java, Maracaibo, &c.

Hotels, private families, boarding-house, restaurants, &c., will find

THE OLD PLANTATION COFFEE

more reliable than ordinary Coffee, as by our new mode of preparation it will be found to retain its proper amount of strength and flavor.

Put up only in the round packages, sixty pounds in a case, with full directions on each package; and for sale by grocers generally. Price 25 cents per pound. Liberal discount to the trade.

WRIGHT, GILLIES & BRO.,
Nos. 225, 227 and 227 Washington-st.,
Importers and Manufacturers.

TO GROCERS, DRUGGISTS, BAKERS, TEA AND COFFEE DEALERS AND OTHERS.
TIME, TROUBLE AND MONEY SAVED.
By using the
PATENT MACHINE-MADE PAPER BAGS,
Which entirely supersede the home-made article.

A large supply of the various sizes on hand and to LARGE ASSORTMENT OF ALL KINDS OF PAPER.

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MEDICAL.

THE GREAT INDIAN MEDICINES.

"CHEROKEE CURE."—An unfailing Specific for Seminal Weakness, Nocturnal Emissions, Impotency, Pains in the Back, Stone in the Bladder, and all nervous diseases caused by indiscretions of youth. One bottle, $3; three bottles, $8.

"CHEROKEE REMEDY" AND "CHEROKEE INJECTION."—These two medicines, used in conjunction—the first internally, the latter as its name implies—never fail to remove all improper discharges, in male or female. One bottle, $2; three bottles, $5.

"CHEROKEE PILLS," OR FEMALE REGULATOR. One box, $1; six boxes, $5. Sent by mail, free of postage.

All of the above medicines sent by express, on receipt of price, by the sole proprietor,

DR. W. R. MERWIN, St. Louis, Mo.

D. S. BARNES & Co., No. 202 Broadway, New-York, wholesale agents, who will supply the trade at proprietor's prices.

DORMANT MANHOOD AROUSED AND impurities rooted out of the system, by the use of Dr. Barrow's TRICHOMAN, Nos. 1, 2 or 3. You who suffer, delay not a moment to read that popular illustrated work "Human Frailty," and be convinced. Published by DR. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal-st., New-York.

NO. 3.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY FOR GOUT AND RHEUMATISM.

ALL SUFFERERS FROM THE ABOVE A complaints, either of recent or long standing, are advised to use BLAIR'S GOUT and RHEUMATIC PILLS. They can be relied upon as the most safe and effectual remedy ever offered to the public, and have been universally used in Europe for many years with the greatest success.

Prepared in England by BROUT & BARRANT, and sold by WELLS & CO., Franklin-st., New-York, and most other medicine venders.

Her Majesty's Commissioners have authorized the name and address of "Thomas Prout, 229, Strand, London," to be impressed upon the Government stamp affixed to each box of genuine medicines.

Price 50 cents and $1 per box.

SECRET DISEASES! SECRET DISEASES!

SAMARITAN'S GIFT!

SAMARITAN'S GIFT!

The most certain remedy ever used

Yes, a Positive Cure.

BALSAM COPAIVA AND MERCURY DISCARDED

Only ten pills to be taken to effect a cure.

They are entirely vegetable, having no smell nor any unpleasant taste, and will not, in any way, injure the stomach or bowels of the most delicate.

Cures in from two to four days, and recent cases in "twenty-four hours."

No exposure, no trouble, no change whatever.

Small packages, $1; large size $2, family $5. Sold by H. C. OAKLEY, No. 11 Park-row. Sent by mail by DESMOND & CO., Philadelphia.

CAUTION TO LADIES.

Madame RESTELL, Female Physician, No. 162 Chambers-street, deems it her duty to caution ladies against impostors, who appropriate her advertisements, word for word, merely substituting some ignorant and wholly irresponsible person as "Madame."

These persons have spurious "Female Monthly Pills" and other poisonous compounds to deceive the unwary or the really ignorant, as well of their means as of their health.

That ladies may avoid these impositions, Madame Restell feels called upon to give this caution.

MRS. MAXWELL, FEMALE PHYSICIAN,

No. 6 Greene-st., New-York, takes pleasure in offering her services to ladies who are suffering from irregularities, suppression, &c., (from whatever cause produced.) In order to extend her sphere of usefulness, she has taken a large house, regardless of expense, and fitted it up as a lying-in hospital, where the most perfect confidence is observed, and all the comforts of a sick room are received. Maxwell's Female Monthly Pills, price $1. And where the children can always be adopted.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA—Sold by H. C. OAKLEY, No. 11 Park-row.

SURE CURE BY DR. POWERS. BOGUSES fully consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 13 Laight-st. Conducted on the plan of the Hôpital des Vénériens, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure, viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhœa, gleet, stricture, ulcers, tumors, cancers, secondary and constitutional syphilis, disease of the kidneys, bladder, &c. Dr. Ward's years of extensive practice exclusively devoted to the treatment of those complaints enable us to offer more than the usual advantages to those who have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This restoring agent restored manhood to the most shattered constitutions—physical disqualifications, impediments to marriage, &c. Sent by mail to any part of the country. 75 cents per bottle. Dr. Ward and Powers, the champions and kings of venereal diseases, guaranteeing the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world, guarantees a perfect cure, or no charge, in from one to three days. Established in 1845, N. Y.—Those who have been cheated by quacks will receive Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted should read their circular. Postage free, on receipt of a stamp. Cures warranted.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD, No. 13 Laight-st., near Canal, without the loss of business, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases than any ten physicians in the city combined. I can and will cure you in less time and expense than any one can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been a victim of quacks, and have taken mercurial poisons in this much-neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet, or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige, considered incurable, without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, calling or addressing, with a description of case, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to DR. WARD, No. 13 Laight-st., the only place. Call, send or write.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences, and the means of cure, in accordance with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage, in a sealed letter envelope, for 25 cents, in stamps or postage-stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 21 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

THE VIGOR OF YOUTH IS RESTORED by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE OR INVIGORATING ELIXIR, and Dr. Powers' Radical Pills or Physical Regenerator. Young man! Are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease resulting from Self-Abuse? If so, Dr. Powers' Invigorating Elixir and Radical Pills will fully cure the worst cases, while innocent of anything deleterious, and are warranted a speedy, safe cure. Prepared and sold by Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st., New-York. Afflicted, try them! They will not cost you much, and if they fail to benefit you, send it carefully, and then you will send for the remedies.

THOSE WHO ARE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. E. MAUCHEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the tenth edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," containing important information for those who, from peculiarity of circumstances, forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, addressed to Dr. A. E. MAUCHEAU, New-York. Also, for sale by Dr. RICHARDSON, at No. 7 Vesey-st., Astor House; and No. 16 Ann-st., PEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

MAD. DESPARD'S FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS are the only medicine married or single ladies can depend on either safety and certainty. Can be sent by mail to any part of the United States and Canada. Price $1. Sold by Dr. DESPARD, 264 Bowery, late residence of Madame DESPARD's valuable, certain and safe system of removing obstructions, all persuasions, &c., &c., without the use of medicine. Can be seen at our residence. Residence, No. 101 6th-av., opp. 13th-st.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Remedies or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in restoring and regulating and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, designed for purely legitimate purposes—restores the menstrual fluid—and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office, No. 13 Laight-st., where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Dr. Hunter's Red Drop is the only place. Beware of Quacks! Beware of Dr. Hunter. The City is full of knaves, up to every trick to rob Dr. HUNTER of his great reputation as a skillful and reliable physician. He has no other office but No. 3 Division-st. Established in 1834.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU—SOLD by H. C. OAKLEY, No. 11 Park-row.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER can be had, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated 20,000 less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail. Persons can be cured at home, in perfect privacy, without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, calling or addressing, with a description of case, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to DR. WARD, No. 13 Laight-st., the only place. Call, send or write.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences, and the means of cure, in accordance with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage, in a sealed letter envelope, for 25 cents, in stamps or postage-stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 21 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

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STEAMSHIP GREAT EASTERN.

FOR NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

THE STEAMSHIP

GREAT EASTERN,

Will be dispatched

From pier foot of [illegible], North River, New-York,

SATURDAY ..... April 19 SATURDAY ..... May 3

TUESDAY ..... June 3 TUESDAY ..... June 24

FIRST CABIN, front ..... $85 to $170

Each berth, according to size, situation and accommodation of the State Rooms, all having the same privileges in the Saloons, and in regard to meals and attendance. Duties of supercargo or other qualified may be engaged by special agreement.

RECESSION TICKETS, good for one month, in the First Cabin only, a fare and a-half.

Servants accompanying passengers, and children under twelve years of age, half fare. Infants free.

SECOND CABIN—State Room berths, made furnished as in the First Cabin $70

THIRD CABIN—Intermediate State Room berths, provided with beds, bedding, table utensils and good substantial food $35

STEERAGE, with superior accommodations $30

All fares payable in Gold, or its equivalent in United States Currency.

Each passenger allowed twenty cubic feet of luggage. An experienced Surgeon on board.

For passage, apply to

CHAS. A. WHITNEY,

At the office, No. 22 Broadway.

For freight, apply to

HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents, No. 56 South-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT COVE HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND COVE HARBOR.

ASIA, Stephen, leaves New-York, Wednesday, April 9.

CANADA, Grace, leaves Boston, Wednesday, April 16.

AFRICA, Moore, leaves New-York, Wednesday, April 23.

ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, April 30.

PERSIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, May 7.

EUROPA, Muir, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 14.

AUSTRALASIAN, Goss, leaves New-York, Wednesday, May 21.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage $122 50

Second Cabin Passage 65 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage $112 50

Second Cabin Passage 65 00

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Parcels not received until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of this line will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

FOR HAVANA.

To sail on

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 9, AT 2 P. M.

The A No. 1 British steamship

SHELDRAKE,

Capt. Nicholas Fraser,

Carrying the U. S. Mail.

Will sail as above

FROM PIER NO. 14, FOOT OF CEDAR-ST., N. R.

Fare or passage, (in currency funds) ..... $60.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on day of sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to

CHAS. A. WHITNEY,

No. 22 Broadway.

Or at No. 64 South-st.

HOWLAND & ASPIN WALL,

Agents.

N. B.—The British steamship MELITA will follow the SHELDRAKE, and sail on or about the 16th of April. Experienced Surgeons attached to these steamers.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE.

STEAMSHIPS TO

SAN FRANCISCO AND OREGON,

VIA

NICARAGUA TRANSIT.

The steamship

AMERICA OR ILLINOIS

Will leave for GREYTOWN, to connect with steamship MOSES TAYLOR, at HOOK,

On SATURDAY, April 26, 1862.

For freight or passage, apply to

H. N. CARRINGTON,

No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer

BOHEMIAN,

Capt. Bogland, carrying the Canadian and United States Mails, will sail from Portland next

SATURDAY, April 5,

Rates of passage from New-York: First-class, according to accommodations, $61 and $67. Steerage, found with good provisions, $30 60, payable in Gold or its equivalent in United States currency. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland, at very low rates. For passage, apply at No. 31 BROADWAY, New-York.

ISAAC T. BEARLE, General Agents.

FOR NEWBERN, N. C., AND FORT ROYAL, S. C.

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.

The Express Steamer AUGUSTA DINSMORE, Capt. Orowell, on SATURDAY, April 5.

We shall dispatch our next regular Express Steamer AUGUSTA DINSMORE, as above, on SATURDAY, 5th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from her berth at Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply at our office, No. 9 Broadway.

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY.

FOR NICARAGUA, C. A.

The Central American Transit Company will dispatch the next vessels of their freight line to San Juan del Norte (Greytown) with dispatch.

The schooner GEO. S. ADAMS, Capt. CRARY, now loading at pier 35, N. R., will call on or about the 1st April, and the schooner RENATON, now loading at pier No. 39, N. R., on or about the 6th April.

Letters for Greytown by the schooner GEO. S. ADAMS, will be in time until Thursday noon, April 3.

For freight, apply at the office of the Company, No. 82 Broadway, to JOHN P. BODY, V. P.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail steamship CORSICA, Capt. Le Messurier, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on

SATURDAY, 26TH APRIL. SATURDAY, 3D MAY.

Passage money to Nassau, $45.

Passage money to Havana, $60.

Payable in Gold or its equivalent.

No freight received on day before sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to

E. CUNARD,

No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class U. S. Mail steamship

GEORGE CROMWELL,

Capt. John A. Foye,

will leave Pier No. 9, N. R., direct for New-Orleans on SATURDAY, April 12, at 3 P. M.

Passage, with accommodations unsurpassed, $75.

Freight on measurement goods 60c. per foot; on weight goods 2c. per pound. Apply to

H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 2 West-st.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL.—Booking at QUEENSTOWN, (Cove Harbor). The well-known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF BALTIMORE ..... Saturday ..... April 5

CITY OF WASHINGTON ..... Saturday ..... April 12

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in gold or the equivalent in currency:

First Cabin ..... $100 | Steerage $33 50

First cabin to London ..... 85 | Steerage to London 35 00

First cabin to Paris ..... 125 | Steerage to Paris 40 00

First cabin to Hamburg ..... 90 | Steerage to Hamburg 37 50

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $100. Steerage from Liverpool, $30. From Queenstown, $27. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at the rates above.

For further information, apply at the Company's Office.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,

No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.

FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.

Winter arrangement, commencing Monday, Nov. 11, 1861.

Four trains—8:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th-st. depot. Returning, leave Albany at 10:30 A. M.

For all local trains, see time-tables.

JOHN BURNELL, Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Passenger Depot at James-slip and foot 34th-st., E. R.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing FRIDAY, Oct. 25, 1861. Leave New-York at 9 A. M., for Greenport and Way Stations.

At 4 P. M. for Hicksville.

At 5 P. M. for Greenport.

At 6 P. M. for Hempstead.

At 11 P. M. for Jamaica.

On Sunday, a train leaves Hunter's Point (26th-st. Ferry) at 9 A. M., for Yaphank and intermediate stations, at reduced rates. Returning, leaves Yaphank at 3:30 P. M.

On Friday and Saturday nights, the 6 P. M. Yaphank train will run through to Greenport, returning Saturday and Monday mornings, at 8:45 A. M., arriving in New-York at 9:30 A. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave [illegible]

Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 7:22, 10:37 A. M., 4:30 and 9:37 P. M.

3:15 and 5 P. M. [illegible] 3:30 P. M.

Troy and Albany, (with 10.37 P. M. sleeping car.) 10:30 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 9:30 P. M., from 30th-st.

Tickets may be procured at the office of Westcott's Express, in New-York and Brooklyn, and baggage checked at the house to all points on the road, and to Saratoga Springs.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS from foot of Chambers-st.:

7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.

7 A. M.—Mail, daily, for Otisville.

9:15 A. M.—Accommodation, daily, for Port Jervis.

2:30 P. M.—Way, for Middletown, Newburgh, and Warwick.

5 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua and principal stations. Train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—On and after Monday, Feb. 3, the fast and favorite steamer J. D. BEERS will leave New-York, foot of Murray-st., at 6 A. M., for Long Branch, Manchester and Alston, there connecting with the Camden and Atlantic Railroad, for Camden and other points on that road; at 6 P. M. for Long Branch and Red Bank. Handsome cars and immediate connections.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—TRAINS leave, foot of Chambers-st., for Piermont and Monsey at 9:15 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. Returning, leave Piermont at 7:45 A. M., 12:15 and 4:30 P. M. On Sundays, 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

ITALIAN OPERA.

Director ..... MAX MARETZEK.

TO-MORROW

SATURDAY, APRIL 26, AND ONE EXTRAORDINARY GRAND GALA COMBINATION MATINEE.

THE ENTIRE OPERA OF NORMA

AND ONE ACT OF BARBARELLO.

The performance will commence with the entire Opera of

LINDA DI CHAMOUNIX,

with the following

SUPERB CAST.

Linda ..... MME. MEDORI

Pierrotto ..... MLLE. SULZER

Carlo ..... Signor MINETTI

Antonio ..... Signor BELLINI

Prefetto ..... Signor BIACHI

Boisfleury ..... Signor COLLETTI

Madeline ..... Miss Victor | Intendente ..... Signor Rabbo

After which the Second act of

MASANIELLO.

Masaniello ..... Signor MAZZOLENI

Pietro ..... Signor BIACHI

Borella ..... Herr MULLER

SPECIAL NOTICE.

In order to prevent inconveniences from the pressure at the usual entrance on this great occasion,

THREE ADDITIONAL DOORS

Will be opened, and tickets can be purchased at the regular ticket offices, and at all the principal music stores and hotels.

Visitors are earnestly requested to purchase their tickets prior to coming to the Academy, in order to prevent the inconveniences of delay at the ticket office on the day of performance.

ADMISSION TO ALL PARTS OF THE HOUSE $1.

The doors will be open at 12 o'clock, and the performance commence precisely at 1.

SPECIAL CARD TO THE PUBLIC.

ON MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 28,

THIRTEENTH GRAND OPERA NIGHT,

Will be given for the first time in America,

Maestro Petrella's grand Opera, in four acts of

ILONE, or, THE LAST DAYS OF POMPEII,

Which has been long in preparation, and will be produced with

ENTIRELY NEW SCENERY,

COSTUMES, DECORATIONS, APPOINTMENTS AND EXTRAORDINARY EFFECTS.

The ensemble being of the

Most complete and gorgeous description

Ever presented at the Academy.

NOTICE—The box office will be open for the sale of reserved seats and tickets THIS MORNING at 9 o'clock, at the Academy of Music, Pond & Co.'s agency, No. 701 Broadway, and at the usual agencies. Seats secured by mail will have numbers and Flow etc. SEATS SECURED FOR ANY EVENING IN ADVANCE during the day, or at the inside ticket office on the evenings of performances.

IRVING HALL.

Irving place, opposite the Academy of Music.

TO-DAY (Friday, April 25),

POSITIVELY THE LAST DAY BUT ONE.

FINAL PUBLIC LEVEES OF

GEN. TOM THUMB AND WIFE.

The 11th, 12th, 13th and 14th.

BRIDAL PRESENTATIONS,

TABLEAUX, SONGS, IMPERSONATIONS and DANCES. A GRAND NEW ILLUMINATION in THREE DIFFERENT DRESSES.

At each morning representation the General and his lady will gratify their visitors by wearing their

IDENTICAL WEDDING COSTUMES.

From 11 A. M. to 1 P. M., 2 to 5 P. M. and 7 to 9 P. M.

Admission, 25 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

N. B.—Gen. Tom Thumb will give levees on April 6 and 8 in NEWARK, 7th, 9th, 10th and 11th in BROOKLYN, and afterward in ALBANY and TROY.

DRY GOODS.

COATS! 2,000 YARDS SPOOL COTTON!!!

ONE DOLLAR A DOZEN.

10,000 doz. COATS' 200 yards SPOOL COTTON,

ONE DOLLAR A DOZEN.

Closing all our Ladies' LIGHT KID GLOVES.

BEST QUALITY, OLD PRICE, 75 CENTS A PAIR.

Old prices, [illegible]

OPENING NEW RIBBONS,

NEW LACES,

NEW EMBROIDERIES.

R. H. MACY,

Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., 2 doors below 14th-st.

ELEGANT DESIGNS

IN

CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS,

BEAUTIFULLY EMBROIDERED OR BRAIDED,

AT THE

METROPOLITAN CLOAK ROOMS,

NO. 485 BROADWAY.

HENRY MOORE, Agent.

HOW TO SAVE MONEY.

MAKE YOUR PURCHASES OF

CARPETS AND OIL-CLOTHS

AT THE EARLIEST POSSIBLE MOMENT.

Having completed our orders and contracts previous to the recent important advances, we still continue to offer our entire stock of new Spring styles at less than importers' and manufacturers' prices.

Call early if you want

CHOICE STYLES AT A BARGAIN.

SMITH & LOUNSBERY,

No. 458 Broadway, near Grand-st.

GREAT EXCITEMENT

6 to 6,000 DOZEN BLACK AND COLORED JOUVIN

KID GLOVES,

Elegantly Embroidered in White, Magenta and Scarlet, which I guarantee to sell less than any other Importer in the United States.

GEORGE B. ENGLISH,

No. 11 Warren-st.

TUCKER'S IMPORTED

BRIDAL SETS AND VEILS,

BRIDEMAIDS' WREATHS,

Flowers and Feathers,

Hoop Skirts and Bonnet-Frames,

No. 729 Broadway.

PER "CITY OF MANCHESTER,"

JUST RECEIVED, "ROMAN SCARFS."

Sole Agents for the United States,

JACKSON & PERDY,

No. 341 Broadway.

NOTICE.

The public will please notice that we are the originators and sole Agents for these goods, and that all other articles of the same name are imitations, and of a very different and inferior kind.

REMOVAL.

FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE, EIGHT HUNDRED AND FIFTY-EIGHT (858) BROADWAY, between 19th and 20th sts., second door, constantly on hand, a full assortment of India, Chinese, Japanese and American Fancy Goods—such as Lutongs, Pongees, Seersuckers, Crapes, black and colored Pineapple Goods, Bandanas, Madras and Grass Handkerchiefs, new Canton Tea Sets, Dishes, Vases, Tea Pots, Camphorwood Trunks, Curiosities, &c., &c., &c., wholesale and retail. A fine assortment of French Pans by every packet.

AT STEVENSON'S, NO. 637 BROADWAY—Ribbons of all kinds; Velvets, Plushes, Satins, Corsets, Chemises, Infants' Wear, Aprons, Ties, Scarfs, &c., &c. Ladies' Embroidered Collars and Sleeves, Ladies' ready-made under-garments, Gents' Handkerchiefs, &c. Initials and costs of any embroidered. Braiding, Cotton and Silk Embroidering made to order. Stamping for embroideries and braiding executed correctly. Pinking for dress trimmings, laces done up like new.

MME. DEMOREST'S GRAND SPRING opening of elegantly trimmed Bonnets, Hats, Fancy Goods, &c., for ladies' and children's dress, No. 473 Broadway, and all the branches. Spring number of the Mirror of Fashions now ready.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO PAPER MAKERS.—WANTED, TO LEASE for a term of years, with the privilege of purchasing, a good second-hand Fourdrinier machine under the Hollingsworth patent. Parties answering will please give a full description of the property, power, machinery, &c., also rent and price of property. Address M. H. C., Box No. 1259 Post Office.

LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE.—THE STOCK, Fixtures, good-will and real estate of a well-established Lumber-yard for sale. Terms easy. Apply on each premises, Nos. 1 and 3 Ninth-st., Hoboken, or to the subscriber, on the premises, foot of Ninth and North River. Hoboken. W. DUNNING.

FOR SALE.—THE STOCK AND FIXTURES OF a first-class grocery and liquor store in a first-class neighborhood; satisfactory reasons given for selling. For particulars inquire at No. 249 4th-av.

TO CARTMEN.—WANTED TO PURCHASE, 2 teams of cattle, accustomed to Belle-Brewery. Address J. B. F., Box No. 211 Tribune Office. State price, delivered on sidewalk, and age and condition.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR SHREWSBURY.

The new steamer HELEN, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave Red Bank EVERY MORNING at 10 o'clock; returning, will leave the pier foot of Robinson-st. every afternoon at 3 o'clock, touching both ways at Sandy Hook, Highlands, Port Washington, Mount's & Brown's Dock, Fair Haven and Red Bank, until further notice.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—DAILY LINE—THE new steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 37 East River, daily, at 10 o'clock Noon. Freight taken. Arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Naugatuck, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad, also the Shore Line to Saybrook and New-London.

MORNING BOAT FOR POUGHKEEPSIE.—Steamer ARMENIA will leave foot of Harrison-st. every morning, at 9 o'clock; 30th-st. at 9:30, landing at Canal, Jane-st., returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 12 o'clock, commencing Wednesday, April 1, 1863, Sunday excepted.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip, at 3:15 P. M. Passengers go north from New-Haven at 11 o'clock Night Line.—Steamer leaves at 11 o'clock, arriving at New-Haven in time for morning trains.

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN.

BENEFIT

OF

THE YOUNG AND BEAUTIFUL.

LUCILLE WESTERN,

LUCILLE WESTERN,

who will appear

THIS EVENING, FRIDAY, April 25,

In her great impersonation of

LADY ISABEL and MADAME VINE,

in the sensation play of

EAST LYNNE.

EAST LYNNE.

the performance being for her

FIRST BENEFIT

in New-York.

WINTER GARDEN.

WINTER GARDEN.

WINTER GARDEN.

WINTER GARDEN.

WINTER GARDEN.

WINTER GARDEN.

TO-NIGHT, April 3.
TO-NIGHT, April 2.
TO-NIGHT, April 3.
TO-NIGHT, April 3.
TO-NIGHT, April 3.
TO-NIGHT, April 3.

FIRST
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FIRST

Of the

YOUNG
YOUNG
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YOUNG

AND

BEAUTIFUL
BEAUTIFUL
BEAUTIFUL
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LUCILLE WESTERN
LUCILLE WESTERN
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LUCILLE WESTERN
LUCILLE WESTERN

Who will appear in her great role of

LADY ISABEL
LADY ISABEL
LADY ISABEL
LADY ISABEL
LADY ISABEL

AND

MADAME VINE.
MADAME VINE.
MADAME VINE.
MADAME VINE.
MADAME VINE.

In the sensation play of

EAST LYNNE.
EAST LYNNE.
EAST LYNNE.
EAST LYNNE.
EAST LYNNE.

In which she has achieved the

GREAT SUCCESS
GREAT SUCCESS
GREAT SUCCESS
GREAT SUCCESS
GREAT SUCCESS
GREAT SUCCESS

Of the Season, moving nightly

HUNDREDS
HUNDREDS
HUNDREDS
HUNDREDS
HUNDREDS

TO TEARS.
TO TEARS.
TO TEARS.
TO TEARS.
TO TEARS.

Doors open at 7; commence at 7½.

FREE EXHIBITION.

GEORGE H. HALL'S Pictures, comprising Figure, Fruit and Flower subjects, are now exhibiting at the old Dusseldorf Gallery, where they will remain until the 15th inst.

BANVARD'S PANORAMAS.—LAST WEEK but one, of the four great panoramas—the Mississippi, Missouri, Ohio, and the War. EVERY EVENING at 7½, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 3 o'clock. No. 659 Broadway. Tickets 50 cents; children 25 cents.

INSTRUCTION.

THE ABBOTT COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, FOR YOUNG LADIES,

PARK-AVENUE, CORNER 37TH-STREET.

The Spring Term will commence April 10.

GORHAM D. ABBOTT, Principal.

GREYLOCK INSTITUTE.

Select School for boys, South Williamstown, Berkshire County, Mass. Established 1852. Number limited to 30. The Summer session will commence on WEDNESDAY, May 7. For circulars address the Principal, BENJ. F. MILLS, A. M.

BENJAMIN MASON'S

COLLEGIATE AND MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, YONKERS, N. Y.

For making boys intelligent, healthy Christian men. Circulars at No. 39 Nassau-st., and No. 376 Broadway.

MOUNT PLEASANT INSTITUTE.

PRIVATE CLASSES FOR BOYS. AMHERST, MASS. Established 1846. Location unsurpassed for beauty and healthfulness. Circulars forwarded upon request.

H. C. NASH, A. M., Principal.

SEWARD INSTITUTE

FOR BOYS.

For particulars and references, address PRINCIPAL, Box No. 150 Times Office.

STAMFORD, CONN.—MISS TUCKER RECEIVES young ladies to educate, assisted by German and French resident governesses, and by eminent Professors from New-York.

The Spring Term opens on Wednesday, April 9, and continues fifteen weeks.

REFERENCES.

Rt. Rev. JOHN WILLIAMS, D. D., Assistant Bishop of Connecticut, Middletown, Conn.

Rev. W. MCDONELL, Rector, Stamford, Conn.

Rev. JOHN LORD, Stamford, Conn.

Rev. C. BARROW, of the Free Academy, New-York.

EX-GOV. HAWLEY, Stamford, Conn.

Rev. HENRY BARNARD, Hartford, Conn.

Capt. W. SEDGWICK, Stamford, Conn.

T. DAVENPORT, Esq., Stamford, Conn.

J. FARNSWORTH, Esq., Stamford, Conn.; &c., &c.

FERDINAND SEIDDY, Esq., New-York.

GEO. W. QUINTARD, Esq., New-York.

C. H. MEINERS, Esq., New-York.

J. QUINTARD, Esq., New-York; &c., &c.

For terms, &c., apply to the Principal,

SEWARD INSTITUTE—THOMAS G. SCHRIVER, A. M. Principal. This institution will commence its semi-annual session April 28. Location, Florida, Orange County, N. Y., six miles from Goshen and 60 from New-York and Erie Railroad. Superior advantages offered. Boys of all ages admitted, and prepared for business or college. Pupils received at any time. Terms, $250 per annum. Circulars sent. Board and tuition $240 per annum. For catalogues direct as above.

Hon. WM. H. SEWARD, President.

MISS AIKEN'S SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, 57 SAMUEL-ST.—The Spring Term opens April 14, and continues thirteen weeks. The Circular of the school contains full particulars in regard to terms, advantages, course of study, &c., and may be had by application to the Principal, or to Dr. Weiss, (a Professor in the school.) No. 33 West 16th-st.

References—Rev. Robert R. Booth, Hester-st. Church.

CHURCH HILL INSTITUTE, NEW-CASTLE, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.—The Spring and Summer session will commence on the first Tuesday in May. For circulars and information, apply to E. GOODENOUGH, Esq., No. 128 Nassau-st.; Messrs. HOWE & PERRY, No. 79 Bowery, New-York, or to the Principal, Rev. J. L. GILDER.

EASTON ACADEMY.—CLASSICAL AND COMMERCIAL Boarding School for Boys, at Easton, near Bridgeport, Conn. Unsurpassed for healthfulness. Pupils received at any time. Post, No. 384 Barrow-st., Jersey City, or the Principal.

HENRY W. SIGLAR, A. M.

ALONZO FLACK, A. M., PRINCIPAL OF Madison Savoy Institute at Glenwood, Columbia County, N. Y., offers board and tuition for 5 weeks, for $47. Term opens April 21, closes June 27. Circulars at

IMPORTANT FROM KENTUCKY.

Official Reports of the Battle Near Somerset.

COMPLETE DEFEAT OF THE REBELS.

Five Hundred of them Killed, Wounded and Captured.

OUR LOSS ONLY ABOUT THIRTY

GLUKE'S GUERRILLAS DISPERSED.

THE OFFICIAL DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, April 2.

The following has been received at the headquarters of the army:

LOUISVILLE, April 1.

To Maj.-Gen. Halleck, General-in-Chief:

The following dispatch has been received from Gen. Gilmore, giving the details of his successful attack upon the enemy in Central Kentucky:

SOMERSET, Ky., March 31.

I attacked the enemy yesterday in a strong position of his own selection, defended by six cannon, near this town, fought him for five hours, driving him from one position to another, finally stormed his position, whipped him handsomely, and drove him in confusion toward the river. His loss is over 300 in killed, wounded and prisoners.

The enemy outnumbered me two to one, and were commanded by PEGRAM in person.

Night stopped the pursuit, which will be renewed in the morning.

We captured two stands of colors.

Our loss in killed, wounded and missing will not exceed 30.

Scott's famous rebel regiment was cut off from the rest and scattered.

(Signed,) GILMORE, Brig.-Gen.

The entire rebel force has been driven out of Central Kentucky, and much of their plunder has been recaptured. Their reported force has been greatly exaggerated, as well as the amount of plunder taken by them.

I have this moment received a second dispatch from Gen. Gilmore, dated this morning, from Slagle's Ferry, on the Cumberland River, as follows:

"I understand the enemy's force in my first report of yesterday's fight. They had over 2,400 men, outnumbering us more than two to one. During the night their troops recrossed the Cumberland in three places. We have retaken between 300 and 400 cattle. Pegram's loss will not fall short of 500 men.

(Signed,) GILMORE, Brigadier-General."

The alacrity with which the troops were concentrated, and the vigor and gallantry of the attack, are highly commendable.

(Signed,) A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General Commanding.

REPORTS RECEIVED FROM CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, April 2.

The Cincinnati *Times'* Lexington dispatch says:

"Gen. Gilmore arrived from the battle-field at Somerset this morning. The enemy, numbering 2,400, were overhauled four miles north of Somerset. Skirmishing commenced, the rebels falling back to a position on a hill a mile and a half from Somerset, where they made a stand, and the battle began in earnest. After five hours' fighting the rebels fled, pursued by our cavalry to the river. Night coming on, and their arrangements having been previously made, they effected a crossing, leaving 400 cattle. They had no train. Their loss was 50 killed and nearly 400 prisoners, including 30 commissioned officers. Our loss was 10 killed and 35 wounded. Our forces numbered 1,300.

Chenault's band of rebels have been completely dispersed by the Tenth Kentucky cavalry."

THE GUERRILLAS IN TENNESSEE.

Severe Punishment of the Parties Operating on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad.

CAIRO, Thursday, April 2.

Tuesday evening's *Memphis Bulletin* says the guerrillas who attacked a train near Moscow have been severely punished. Capt. LOOMIS, with about 100 men, came up with and attacked them on Monday. Two guerrillas were killed, six wounded and 30 captured, among the latter their leader. On their return our troops stopped at a farm-house to rest, where they were attacked by a rebel force said to be 500 strong, under Col. RUSSAKOFF. A desperate hand-to-hand conflict ensued. Thirty-five rebels were killed and a large number wounded and taken prisoners. Our loss was six killed and 34 wounded. The rebels were completely repulsed.

There is nothing important from Vicksburgh.

THE FIGHT IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.

Further Particulars of the Affair at Point Pleasant.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, April 2.

The late attack on Point Pleasant, Va., was made by 300 of JENKINS' cavalry. They ransacked several houses and stores, and burned 7,000 bushels of corn belonging to the Government, and were finally driven out, after a conflict which lasted several hours.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, April 2.

A special dispatch from Cincinnati, dated to-day, says:

On Monday last (March 30) JENKINS' rebel cavalry dashed into Point Pleasant, Va., at the mouth of the Kanawha, gained possession of the Court-house, fired seven houses, plundered others, and burned several thousand bushels of Government corn. Volunteer aid arrived from Gallipolis, Ohio, and the rebels were driven off with the loss of five killed and 20 prisoners, including 30 commissioned officers. Our loss was 10 killed and 35 wounded. Our forces numbered 1,300.

Jenkins'